THE

LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR NOVEMBER, 1808.

DISTILLATION FROM SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Fourth Report of the Committee on the Distillation from Sugar and Molasses.—With Continuation of Information derived from the Evidence furnished to the Committee of the Hon. House of Commons, on what other Provisions can be made for the Relief of the West-India Planters.

[Ordered to be printed June 22, 1808.]

[For the three former Reports on this Subject, Vide Panorama, Vol. IV. pp. 374, 385, 417, 442, 637, 645.]

THE Committee appointed to inquire how far it may be expedient to confine the Distilleries of the United Kingdom to the use of Sugar and Molasses only; and also what other Provision can be made for the Relief of the Growers of Sugar in the British West India Colonies; Report that they have inquired whether any and what Relief might be afforded to the Colonies, by reducing the prohibitory duty on the importation of refined Sugar, to a duty which should be merely equivalent to that on Raw Sugar.

It may be proper to premise, that there is a process called *claying*, which does not subject Sugar to the prohibitory duty, but only to an additional duty of 4s. per cwt., which is not more than proportionate to its additional value. This is, however, not what is meant by *Refined*, which is, properly speaking, Sugar that has undergone solution, and a fresh granulation, and such Sugar is charged with a duty of £8. 8s. per cwt.; which acts as an absolute prohibition of its import.

The advantages which the Planter would derive from refining his Sugar, before he imports it, are:

First, That immense loss would be avoided which now arises from *drainage in the passage*, amounting to nearly one-eighth of the whole. This loss to the Planter, if Sugar be estimated at its shipment at the low rate of £25s. per cwt. is not less on the whole importation than £600,000 per annum. It is indeed alledged, that this loss might be avoided by claying, but it appears that the process of claying is not applicable to all Sugars, and, from its increasing disuse, it seems to be regarded as by no means beneficial.

Another benefit to the Planter would arise from the great increase of his Distillery; for every cwt. of Sugar refined would furnish materials for the distillation of nearly three gallons of Rum, and this additional distillation would be accompanied by no additional expence.

A third benefit to be expected by the Planter, would be the reduction of his home freight. At present the ships on an average obtain barely one-third of a freight out, and are therefore obliged to charge two-thirds of their freight out on their freight home. Should the Refinery take place to any considerable extent, there would be a large export of coals and utensils. Besides, as the freight home is paid not on the Sugar that is taken on board, but on what is landed, it follows that the freight of that eighth of the Sugar which is lost on the passage must be charged on the remainder. Were this waste avoided, it is obvious that on this account only the freight home might be reduced one-eighth, without loss to the ship-owner, and this would be, at the present rate of freight, a saving to the Planter of about £300,000 on his whole import.

Lastly, a benefit of no small importance may arise to the Colonies from the number of Europeans which would be wanted in various capacities for the Refinery; and by this means would be obviated the alarming decrease of white population, which the present distress of the Colonies cannot fail to accelerate. To this may be added, that the Refinery would furnish to a considerable number of negroes an employment superior to that of field labour, and thereby contribute to that gradation among them, on which their improvement and well-being so much depends.

To the Shipping Interest it does not appear that any injury could possibly occur. Instead of a cwt. of Raw Sugar, the freight home would be 56lbs. of Refined, 22lbs. of Bastard

Total.
822
104
187

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Sugar, and three gallons of Rum, which is at least equivalent.

With regard to the revenue, it is clear that if the duty laid on the Refined Sugar and the Bastard should equal in amount that of the Raw Sugar which produced it, no loss could arise. In some other points of view the alteration would be beneficial to the revenue. The waste being avoided, a greater quantity would arrive, and arriving at no additional expense, it might be afforded cheaper. The consumption thereby promoted, the duties must also increase. The revenue would also gain in another way. It has been found impossible to prevent the Molasses produced in the Refinery from getting illegally into distillation, by which the revenue is materially injured. No such consequence could result from Molasses produced in the West Indies, as the article is not of sufficient value to pay the charge of importation.

It has been observed, that the Planter loses one-eighth of his produce one-eighth of his capital may therefore be regarded as unproductive. The same remark applies to the Shipping; being obliged to take on board a quantity of Sugar, equal to one-eighth, which does not arrive, it follows that one-eighth of the West India Shipping is also unproductive. Capital, under such circumstances, not only detracts from the income of individuals, but is so much loss of national stock, and in this light must be regarded the two sums before stated, making an aggregate loss to individuals and to the nation of £900,000 annually.

It is next to be considered, what effect such alteration of the duty would have on the Domestic Refinery, for the encouragement of which it was obviously first imposed. In as far as the Colonial Refinery might be promoted by such alteration, there can be no doubt but the Domestic Refinery must decrease; and if this effect were extensive and immediate, the greatest injury could not fail to arise to those, who, on the faith of existing laws, had embarked their capitals in these establishments.

Presuming that the House would not entertain a measure which could have such an effect, without at the same time entertaining a consideration of compensation to the individuals who might be injured by it, your committee thought it incumbent on them to make inquiry as to the amount of these capitals and the nature of their investment.

It is stated that there were, two years ago, 363 refining pans in employ in London alone; 70 of these are now out of employ. The number of pans in other parts of the United Empire are supposed to be 240, and it is presumed that an equal proportion of these, viz. 46, are now unemployed. Total, 488 pans in employ; 116 out of employ.

There may be about 60 pans in Ireland, the buildings and utensils of which may be valued at £180,000; making in the whole £1,812,000 for building and utensils.

The capital requisite for each pan is £3,000 two-thirds to the buildings, one-third to the utensils. To keep a pan at work, in London, £6,000 additional, and a larger sum in the out-ports, is requisite for the purchase of Sugar, and to discharge current expences. But this latter capital does not come into the present view, as it would not be engaged were the Refinery to stop. £3,000 for each pan, is £1,464,000 for those employed; and £348,000 for those not employed. But as this latter capital may perhaps not become again productive, it would hardly be reasonable to allow for it as though it were so at present; and perhaps half the value only might be considered as liable to depreciation. This deduction would leave the total of the buildings and utensils subjected to loss at £1,638,000: this would not however be total loss, for many of the buildings would be convertible to other purposes, and all the site and materials would retain their value; neither would the utensils be entirely lost. The total eventual loss might be one-half of their cost, or £819,000.

Your committee thought it right to present to the House the extreme case, in order to shew that even the extreme case could not occasion a loss equal to that which arises annually in the present system. This extremity could however hardly occur.

In a matter so new, it is impossible to say what difficulties might arise, to obstruct the progress of Refinery in the West Indies. It is probable, that from want of capital there, such progress would be very gradual, and that the Colonial Refinery would at last be confined to such Sugars as are exposed to the greatest waste in the passage, and are least able to pay their freight in a raw state. Thus it may be supposed that ultimately not above one-half of the Domestic Refineries would be superseded by those of the West Indies; and therefore not above half the abovementioned injury could arise, and even this would be rendered less by its being gradual, and in great part remote.

So much however is certain, that in as far as the measure shall produce any effect, that effect will be highly beneficial to the Planter and the Nation, and that the benefits arising from it, will furnish ample funds for compensating any injury that it could produce. On the other hand, should the Refinery not succeed in the West Indies, it cannot be imagined that from an unsuccessful speculation any serious injury could arise to the Refiners of this country.

It has appeared obvious to your committee, that effectual relief to the West Indian Colo-

nies was only to be expected in one of the three following ways: 1. A change of their staple commodity Sugar for some more lucrative produce; 2. A reduction of the expences attending its cultivation and sale; or 3. An advance of price, whether effected by an increase of demand, or a diminution of supply.—The first of these modes has been represented as impracticable, and if practicable, it could not be effected to so great an extent, and within so short a time, as to prevent the ruin of a great proportion of West Indian Proprietors. Difficulties nearly equal have been alledged against an efficient reduction of the expence attending the cultivation and sale of colonial produce; and against opening new markets in any of the modes hitherto proposed, a pertinacious struggle has been maintained by different parties, each respectively jealous of alterations in the present system, as likely to be injurious to their particular interests. As to a diminution of the supply, it could not be effected without loss, except by the discovery of some profitable mode of employing the labour of the negroes, which (as is above stated) has not yet been devised; and this object, even if it had been otherwise attainable, must have been defeated by the great increase of colonial produce imported by our recent conquests.

Under such circumstances, your committee could not but favourably entertain the consideration of a plan for employing Sugar in fattening cattle. The advantages of this scheme, supposing the success to be but moderately answerable to expectation, are obvious and peculiar; the relief of the most desirable kind, that of opening a new source of consumption within ourselves, and therefore independent of external accidents, or war; not interfering with the interest of any body of men whatever; extensive in proportion to the degree in which it should prove beneficial to those great classes, the feeders and consumers of cattle; and if eminently successful, it would be attended with this especial advantage, that whatever increase of the price of Sugar might arise from the increased consumption from this cause, the burthen would fall generally on the whole country, and might perhaps be even compensated by a reduction in the price of cattle, arising from the improvement in the mode of feeding them. The positive evidence in favour of this plan cannot be stated as very strong; nor indeed could such be expected, while the public attention has not been immediately called to the subject, and experiments have been so discouraged by the cost of the material, as to prevent their having been tried to any satisfactory extent, or in sufficient variety to ascertain accurately either the absolute or the comparative advantage of the practice. A nearly universal current of opinion may however be alledged in support of it; nor would it be difficult to produce high commendatory authorities from writers on the subject of aliment in almost every country, with which the observations of the best informed Colonists agree. The apparent results from the evidence of an honourable Member of this House appear discouraging; but it does not seem impossible to account for them without concluding against the general effect of Sugar, given in larger quantities and in a less diluted form. Experiments, which it is hoped will prove more decisive, are about to be instituted. As however it is evident, that even the present price of Sugar, swelled as it is by the duty, must prove an insuperable bar to its adoption for this purpose, your committee thought it advisable to inquire into the possibility of admitting a drawback, to be received on all so employed, without risk to the present revenue, which appears, by the evidence of Mr. Frewin, to form the only ground of doubt concerning the allowance.

On private application, Mr. Parkes, a very intelligent practical chemist, in a manner very creditable to his public spirit, undertook, and has detailed in a very clear and able paper, a course of experiments capable of being so united with Sugar as to prevent its being again used either for common economical purposes, or in wash for distillation, and from which it cannot be again separated without very considerable skill, difficulty, and expence, at the same time, not injuring, as is supposed, its nutritive qualities.

That those experiments however are absolutely conclusive, or of themselves form a sufficient basis for a legislative provision, your committee mean not to affirm, and therefore do not at present recommend the indulgence alluded to; but they regard the magnitude of the subject, and the prospect of success, as sufficient to justify their having entered on the inquiry, and to warrant their hope, that before the next Session of Parliament it may be prosecuted with such diligence and zeal as completely to develope the truth.

Your committee are aware, that relief to the Growers of Sugar has been looked for and solicited in a reduction of the duty paid on the British consumption of that article. It is sufficiently obvious, that the duty in this, as in other cases, ought to be so proportioned as to fall entirely upon the consumer, whereas it is certain, that for some years past, the tax on Sugar has been borne, not by the consumer, but by the cultivator. It is equally certain, that excessive duties are apt to check consumption.

If a quantity of Sugar, considerably exceeding the average ordinary quantity consumed in the United Kingdom, could, at a reduced price, be forced into consumption, the revenue, in effecting that object by lowering the rate of duty, might find a compensa-

tion in the extension of that duty to the additional consumption. But the Planter, it is evident, under his present circumstances, however desirable the object may be to him, is unable to bear that it should be accomplished at his expence, for even now receiving no return of profit by the present price, the only expedient in his power would be to reduce in a ruinous manner his cultivation to that point, which should proportion the supply to the existing demand of the Mother Country. To what extent the consumption of Sugar in the United Kingdom might, under judicious encouragement, be carried, must be matter of conjecture. It appears in the evidence before your committee to have been progressive, even under the heavy accumulations of duty which it has sustained; but more rapidly progressive under those low prices at which, with much disadvantage and loss to the Planter, it has lately been sold.

Your committee think it necessary to state that the cultivation of the old British Colonies has done little more than keep pace with the extension of British Consumption, and that the excessive glut of the market is imputable chiefly to the admission of the produce of the conquered colonies into the privileges of our own; at a time too, when access to the Foreign Market was subjected to unusual difficulties. Thus circumstanced, the British Colonies appear to your committee to have a well-grounded claim on the Legislature for such Regulations of Duty on Home Consumption, and of Bounty on Exportation, as may place them at least in a situation as advantageous as that which they would have enjoyed had they been left in the exclusive possession of the market of this kingdom. Your committee did, in the first instance, propose a measure which, whilst it promises some immediate relief, must only be considered as a temporary expedient; but they cannot refrain from pressing, under circumstances of such severe distress, the necessity of a reduction of the duty, unless some other effectual modes of relief shall be adopted. They are clearly of opinion, that if a practicable commutation of any part of the duty can be devised, such a reduction must afford relief to the Planter, either by diminishing his charges to that amount, if the market price should continue unaltered, or by increasing the number and competition of consumers, if the price should fall.

In this view your committee recommend to the serious attention of the House a Regulation of the Duty on Sugar, to be governed by the average price taken at stated periods, under the authority and direction of the Legislature. A principle which they find recommended by a Committee of the House of Commons, in their Report, 24th July, 1807; and, with some variation, in the Report of the House of Assembly of Jamaica, 13th November, 1807.

Your committee understand that a bill, materially reducing the Duty on Coffee, is now in its progress through the House, and have not therefore thought it necessary to enter into any particular investigation on that subject. They cannot, however, refrain from expressing their opinion, that this measure, inasmuch as it may tend to increase the consumption of Coffee, will not only benefit the grower of that article, by relieving the market from the present glut, but may prove of ultimate advantage to the grower of Sugar, by withdrawing a proportion of the negroes to another object of cultivation. It must also tend to the additional security of the islands, by increasing the number of that middling class of White Settlers, on whom their defence so greatly depends.

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The following are Extracts from the Evidences adduced.

Premium offered by the Board of Agriculture for ascertaining the Utility of Sugar in feeding Cattle.

To the person who shall make and report to the board the most satisfactory experiments to ascertain the quantity, the effect, and the value of brown Muscovado Sugar in feeding or fattening oxen, cows, hogs, or sheep, a piece of plate of the value of 25 guineas.

Accounts, describing the condition of the stock when put to this food, and the effect on their flesh or milk, with the quantity of food eaten, verified by certificates to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in 1809 —N.B. The board has been informed, that the addition of Sugar to other food should be gradual. It has been recommended to be given dissolved in water, and drank by the cattle, or poured on cut chaff or bran.

Effects of Sugar.

Mr. Curwen observes, that in those districts where milk is worth 2d. per quart, it is impossible to fatten any calf upon milk without the farmer's being a considerable loser.

Molasses were found to have a very laxative effect on calves. Sugar, which in some respects appeared to answer better, did not seem to have the violent purgative quality; but in no instance, after three months' experience, was there any hope of producing any thing like fat; yet Sugar, it is thought, may be applied for rearing stock, giving a part skim-milk.

Consumption of Sugar in feeding Animals.

On the average of the last six years, London has consumed 123,000 oxen, and 827,000 sheep. Taking the first at 800lbs. and the latter at 80lbs. it will make 164,000,000 which, for 1,000,000 of people, is 7 oz. per head *per diem*. Meat brought by carriers, and pork, will make it more than half a pound

per head. Suppose 2,000,000 of the people of G. Britain not to consume meat, and deduct 1,000,000 for London, and that the remaining 6,000,000 consume half as much as London, or one-quarter of a pound per day, the amount will be 547,500,000lbs. and London included, it will be 711,000,000lbs.; now 1oz. of sugar *per diem* to 80lbs. of meat for six months, feeding the number of animals at that weight will be 8,893,750, and the sugar consumed 68,713 hhds. at 13 cwt. per hhd. exclusive of cows for milk, pigs, poultry, &c. Milch cows, kept by the milk-men in London, consume 12 stone of food, or rather better per day; 5 st. 6 lb. of grains, and 6 stone of turnips, and 12 lb of hay, is about the allowance of one of their large cows. 1 oz. per day, at 4d. per pound, is only ¼d., and double that expence ½d. per day, would certainly be no object, in feeding an animal of such weight, which would amount to 140,000 hhds.

Some farmers of Oxfordshire cultivate flax for no other purpose but to fatten their oxen with linseed.

Expenses of Premiums.

When the Board of Agriculture offered premiums for ascertaining the effect of breaking up grass lands and laying them down again, there were three large premiums, a great number of pieces of plate given, and many gold medals; the expence of the whole was about £1,000, including advertisements.—The public gave £800, the board supplied the rest; but for such an inquiry as this, which does not consist in composing essays, but in actually making experiments, a larger sum might be necessary; it might demand £2,000.

Experiments made in Jamaica to refine Sugar.

The year 1787 was an unfavourable year for the quality of the Sugars, which were full of molasses, owing to the storm in November, 1786, which had lodged in the canes, and thereby prevented their getting ripe. The hhds. averaged 16 cwt. in Jamaica; the weight in England to the buyers averaged 11 cwt. 3 qrs. 17lb. Deducting the tare, 16 cwt., is 1,676 lbs. or 14 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lb. per hhd. therefore the loss in the passage was 3 cwt. 7 lbs. Sugar sold in Bristol at £2. 7s., charges, including freight, insurance, commission, &c. amounted to 19s. 10d. per cwt. and therefore netted £1. 7s. 2d. per cwt. A hhd. of Muscovado, sufficiently cured and refined by means of Dr. Fordyce's pickled blood, gave a small tierce of Sugar, which having been pounded, was entered at Bristol and passed as Muscovado, paid the same charges, and weighed to the buyers 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lb. It sold at £3. 4s. and, deducting the charges 19s. 10d. netted £2. 4s. 2d. per cwt. The molasses from the drips were boiled a second time, and yielded five pots of clayed Sugar, weighing on an average 32 lbs. These clayed Sugars were not superior to the Muscovado, and were sold with them at about the same prices; but the loss of sweets in the passage to England was not so considerable, and the five pots yielded in Bristol 1¼ cwt. The sweets saved by this process, charged 500 gallons of wash, which gave 43 gallons of Rum at the British market.

SUGAR *refined and clayed.*

Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.		£	s.	d.
6	2	7	at £2 4s. 2d. per cwt.	£15	0	9½
1	1	0	clayed, £1 7s. 2d. cwt.	1	13	11½
43 gallons Rum, 2s. 6d.				5	7	8
				£22	2	5

MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

11	3	17	at £1. 7s. 2d. cwt.	16	3	9½
			Profit	5	18	5½

However, from this profit is to be deducted the expence of utensils, coals, &c. and hire of a white refiner.

Planters in Jamaica would probably not find it their interest to refine sugars further than what is called lump sugar. The refined sugars pounded as superfine clayed sugars, sent to the Bristol markets, were bought by Mr. Henderson, a principal sugar-baker there, who desired to have the preference of such sugars, if any more came to that market.

It could not be refined in Jamaica cheap enough to enter into any competition with the sugar-bakers here.

This process would bring the raw material to the sugar-baker, in a manner more advantageous to him than as common Muscovado sugar: inasmuch as the British sugar-bakers would buy for their own use what was sent to them in lumps pounded; and continue to make for exportation lumps from the worst of the brown sugars that come to market: as such lumps would command a bounty.

All kinds of sugar cannot be clayed: Jamaica in general does not make that kind of sugar that would be fit to be clayed with advantage.

There is no other market in Jamaica for Rum but the American market, and whatever cannot be sold to the Americans must be shipped home to England, whatever the price may be.

Rum was a very disadvantageous article of remittance to the British market in 1805 and 1806. And the first remittances in 1807. At the end of 1807 Rum came to a better market.

Experiments to unfit Sugar for common Use.

Mr. Parkes, the chemist, in a paper describing his experiments, observes: Sugar is said to contain more nutriment in the same bulk than any other known substance; but how to allow its use duty free for the purpose of feeding cattle, and at the same time guard

against any encroachment on the revenue now arising from it, may be attended with considerable difficulties.

The chief difficulty, in my estimation, arises from the soluble nature of sugar; for if sugar be mixed with ground corn, barley-meal, or other farinaceous matter, which it might be in the presence of an Excise officer, there would be danger of its afterwards being washed out by means of water, the water evaporated, and the Sugar brought again into the market.

One pound of water is capable of dissolving one pound of Sugar. Lime-water renders Sugar still more soluble, and deprives it of a part of its sweetness.

Lime, in small quantities, has the property of rendering Sugar incapable of fermentation.

Sugar is found by analysis to be a triple compound, consisting of 28 parts, by weight, of carbon, 8 parts of hydrogen, and 64 parts of oxygen.

Sugar being of vegetable origin, few bodies are capable of uniting chemically with it. Most substances, therefore, if mixed with it, would form mere mixtures and not chemical compounds.

If potash or soda be mixed with Sugar, either of them will completely destroy its saccharine taste.

Having mixed 112 grains of good brown Sugar with 10 grains of a very strong solution of caustic potash, the Sugar lost its sweetness entirely, and the whole acquired a disagreeable urinous taste. One cwt. of Sugar would require about 4 lbs. of American potash to reduce it to this state, the expence of which would be about 2s. 9d. or 3s. On the mixture of potash and Sugar I poured 3 grains of sulphuric acid, diluted with a little water. This restored the Sugar to its usual flavour, the sulphuric acid having formed a salt by its union with the alkali. The expence of thus recovering the saccharine taste of the sugar would be only 1s. per cwt.

Sugar has the property of rendering oil miscible with water: any cheap refuse oil, therefore, that the cattle would eat, might be mixed with it; and this property would give facility to the mixture.

I mixed intimately 4 grains of palm oil with 112 grains of Sugar. The mixture acquired a full taste of the oil, so as to render it unfit for household purposes; but the flavor is so grateful, that it is very probable cattle would eat it with greediness. Four pounds of palm oil, which on an average would cost 2s. 6d, would be sufficient to prepare 1 cwt. of Sugar.

A single drop of oil of hartshorn was carefully mixed with 224 grains of raw Sugar (a proportion of half a pound of oil to 1 cwt. of Sugar) and was found more than sufficient to spoil it, both in taste and smell for common use. If cattle would eat Sugar mixed with this article, nothing could be cheaper, for one pennyworth would be enough for 1 cwt. of sugar. It is well known that at first all cattle refuse oil cake, and afterwards eat it with great relish.

Cattle eat rancid fish oil with avidity; such oil, and especially the dregs of oil, usually called oil foot, which comes very cheap, might be put into the hogsheads of Sugar at the West India Docks in the presence of an officer, and, if once poured on Sugar, no common expence would ever be able to separate it. Linseed oil being more fluid, might be poured into the hogsheads at the cane holes. This would so spread itself throughout the whole hogshead that I am persuaded the sugar could never afterwards be used for any domestic purpose. Moreover, it is well known that sugar, when mixed with oil, is incapable of the vinous fermentation; this would be an additional security against a fraudulent use of it.

Having moistened 112 grains of sugar with water, 2 drops of a solution of sulphate of iron and 2 drops of tincture of galls were mixed with the mass; by exposure to the air this Sugar became quite black, and tasted of iron very strongly. It would cost 1s. per cwt. to blacken Sugar in this way.

112 grains of sugar were mixed with 10 grains by weight of oil of vitriol, previously diluted with a little water. This rendered the mixture so sour, that it would be impossible to use such Sugar for common purposes. The oil of vitriol also blackens it considerably. It would cost 3s. or 3s. 6d. per cwt. to treat sugar in this way.

I mixed 112 grains of Sugar with 10 grains of common alum. Here the Sugar lost a great portion of its sweetness, and acquired a disagreeable astringent taste. One cwt. of Sugar would require 10lbs. of allum which would cost 2s. 3d.

112 grains of Sugar were mixed with 20 grains of common salt. This proportion of salt destroys the sweetness of the Sugar, and renders it unfit for human consumption. If government would allow the farmer waste salt free from duty, of which a sufficient quantity may be had at the salt works, called the "pickings of the pans," at 5s. or 10s. per ton, it appears to me, that this would be the most suitable, convenient, and economical article that could be used to prevent the Sugar from being again brought into common consumption. Cattle and horses are fond of it; it is known to agree well with them; and there is no cheap way by which the Sugar could be separated from it. Cattle are so fond of salt, that they will even devour large quantities of marle if mixed with it. In America it is a common practice to sprinkle salt in layers upon hay when making it into hay-ricks, and it is found to assist in pre-

serving the hay, and to render the cattle healthy.

The salt contained in sea-water might be used with advantage.

30 lbs. of sea-water contain on an average 1 lb. of common salt; and would take up near 30 lbs. of Sugar.

Urine, I am inclined to think, all things considered, might be the best to mix with Sugar, to prevent its getting again into common consumption.

The beneficial effect of urine upon horses is so well known, that it has become a common practice with grooms, whenever they want a horse to have a remarkably fine coat, to mix urine in the manger with his corn.

Chaff is an article much used by feeders of cattle; Sugar stained with oil might be mixed with chaff, as another preventitive. Besides, as chaff is naturally astringent, the quantity of chaff that can now be given to cattle is limited. By mixing such Sugar with it, more might be used, and more Sugar also might be given to cattle than they could otherwise bear. Such a mixture would be much cheaper than feeding in the usual way with oil cake, on account of the fattening property of Sugar, and the small value of chaff. The largest shew-ox supposed to have been ever fed in England, I am told, is now feeding by lord Talbot in Staffordshire, and that a part of his food is treacle. Horses, oxen, and sheep, prefer the sweetest vegetables, and thrive best with such food. Hence the Swedish turnip, now so generally cultivated, is preferred to the old sorts, the Swedish containing one-fourth more Sugar.

Nutritious Properties of Sugar.

There are many testimonies on record to the nutritious properties of Sugar. Mons. Lennes, first surgeon to the late duke of Orleans, relates the following circumstance: "A vessel," said he, "laden with Sugar, bound from the West Indies, was becalmed for several days on her passage, during which, the stock of provisions was exhausted. Some of the crew were dying with the scurvy, and the rest were threatened with death by famine. In this emergency recourse was had to the Sugar. The consequence was, the symptoms of the scurvy went off, the crew found it a wholesome and substantial aliment, and returned in good health to France."

It is related, that Sugar given alone, was found to fatten horses and cattle, during the war before last in St. Domingo, for a period of several months, in which the exportation of sugar and the importation of grain were prevented by the want of ships.

According to Dr. Rush, Sugar has the most favourable effect on the animal economy; and that eminent physician, Sir John Pringle, remarked, that the plague has never been known in any country, where Sugar composes a material part of the diet of the inhabitants.

Sugar has this advantage over most kinds of aliment, that it is not liable to have its nutritious qualities affected by time or weather; hence it is preferred by the Indians in their excursions from home. They mix maple Sugar with an equal quantity of ground Indian corn, and pack the mixture in little baskets, which frequently get wet in travelling, without ever injuring the Sugar. A few spoonfuls of this mixture, in half a pint of water, afford them a pleasant and strengthening meal.

Another way of using sugar for cattle has occurred to me: that is, to mix it with various kinds of damaged meal, such meal as would be totally unfit for human consumption.

A large quantity of the different kinds of damaged meal is annually baked in London into what is called dog-bread, for kennels, &c. The bakers of that would easily come into the way of baking this also. Horses at sea will eat ship-biscuit; this is well known to mariners. Should there be any difficulty in getting cattle to eat this new kind of sweet bread, it might at first be ground for them.

Duties.

The present duty on Muscovado sugar is £1. 7s. per cwt; also 3s. per cwt. but this has been suspended ever since it was imposed.

On refined sugar imported the duty is £8. 8s. per cwt.

On clayed sugar the duty is £1. 11s. 6d. the cwt.

Refinery.

From the climate and habits of the inhabitants of this country, there is a consumption for the inferior sweets, called bastard sugar and molasses, which enables the refiner to purchase sugar in the Muscovado state. The colonies of France, Spain, and Portugal, are obliged to clay their sugar, because there is no refinery in the mother country calculated to receive them. This is believed to be contrary to their interest; for, during the period we had the island of Martinique, many of the planters discontinued the claying of their sugars, and sent them in the raw state.

There exist refineries in the island of Jamaica at present for the consumption of Jamaica, but, it is believed they do not export any.

The workmen in the refinery employed in London are chiefly Germans.

The art of refining sugar is practiced in Great Britain with as much ability and skill as in any part of the world.

It has been greatly improved of late by means connected with the extent and permanency of the establishment.

The capital embarked in this establishment

has been materially encouraged by knowing that sugar, the produce of the British colonies could not be imported in any state of refinement higher than that of clayed sugar.

If a sugar-house begins upon raw sugar, they first boil the finest raw sugar, which is made into fine loaves; after that, the next process is upon an inferior sugar, the syrups of the former being boiled with it, which produces also loaves of a lower quality; the pans are then charged with a sugar of a still lower quality than either of the former, to which some part of the former syrups is added, and from this lumps are produced which are coarse and of a large size. The syrup of the lumps is boiled into a sugar which is called bastard sugar, which is ground in mills to a powder; the syrup of the bastard sugar is molasses, in which the process ends. If a sugar-house begins with lumps, the pans are charged with that species of sugar, from the boiling of which are produced double loaves, which are called double-refined sugar. The pans are next charged with fine raw sugar as before, from which are produced fine loaves; and the process goes then on in a similar way as before mentioned: for the process cannot be carried on, with any degree of advantage, if the different sorts of goods are not made.

In general the refiners prefer using their own lumps, provided they have sufficient strength.

In many instances they boil their lumps for the purpose of double loaves, on a particular principle of their own. It sometimes might be to a refiner's advantage to buy, and sometimes to melt his own; it depends on the particular situation of the markets.

One cwt. of Muscovado sugar in lumps, ordinarily produces 50 per cent.

The loss of weight by drainage in the passage of sugars from the West Indies, differs; where the sugars are properly cured or made dry, the hogsheads are found quite full, and little or no appearance of having lost much weight. The drainage on particular sugars, not properly cured previous to their being shipped, is so great that immense quantities of syrup and molasses are pumped out of the ship. This circumstance is one of the great sources of mischief and loss to the planters. If more care were taken in curing their sugars, previous to their being shipped, the saving might go greatly towards that profit which the planter would consider as an adequate recompence for his capital.

The quantity of clayed sugar imported has of late years decreased, apparently because it has not been profitable to the planter; the quantity of Muscovado has increased.

A few years ago there were 140 Sugar Refineries in England. Private distillation would be materially checked if Molasses should become very scarce.

This evidence possesses peculiar interest as having touched on an idea, altogether new, we believe, in respect to the British islands. It is not, however, unknown in those belonging to France; and we are led to suppose that the experience of the French colonies might be consulted with advantage on the part of the English. What is reported of Martinique, we have seen in this evidence: the conduct of St. Domingo might, no doubt, have easily been described, had its former state been inquired into. On consulting Edwards's History of St. Domingo, we find, that he reports 431 plantations of clayed sugar; and 362 plantations of Moscovado: so that the number of clays exceeded by about 70: or one sixth part of the whole. The quantity of clayed sugar exported was 58,642,214 lbs: that of the Moscovado was 86,549,829; the *weight* of the former, and consequently the proportion of its freight being less than that of the latter by about 28,000,000 lbs: but its *value* being 41,049,549 *livres* exceeds by about 6,400,000 *livres*, that of the Moscovado, which is stated at 34,619,931 *livres*. It does not appear what proportion of the rum furnished by this colony was drawn from clayed sugars; but Mr. Edwards speaks in general terms of greater profits being obtained by the planters of St. Domingo than by those of Jamaica.

There are two evils to be avoided on this subject: the first is, that of removing a portion of the capital of the mother country, already advantageously engaged, to a less secure, less commandable, and less advantageous situation: this *might* be of service to the islands, but of much greater disservice to Britain. The second evil is, that of holding out to the islands encouragement to speculate in undertakings which might prove detrimental: this would be offering a shadow not a substance, the illusion of food, not invigorating provision. As we believe that further intelligence respecting the experience of foreign colonies may be obtained, and would be of great use, we hope that those who have it in their power will communicate such information, in that manner which is most likely to be of the greatest benefit to the public. Such liberality, *at this juncture of time*, might essentially promote the real interests of the whole empire.

An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language; illustrating the Words in their different Significations, by Examples from Ancient and Modern Writers; shewing their Affinity to those of other Languages, and especially the Northern; explaining many Terms, which, though now obsolete in England, were formerly common to both Countries: and elucidating National Rites, Customs, and Institutions, in their Analogy to those of other Nations: to which is prefixed a Dissertation on the Origin of the Scottish Language. By John Jamieson, D. D. Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland. 4to. Two Volumes, Price £4. 4s. Edinburgh, Creech. London, Longman and Co. Printed at the University Press, Edinburgh. 1808.

SATIRE has affected to consider "Dictionary makers" as merely the lacquies of Learning, and has ordered them to be clad in livery, as followers of literati rather than as literati themselves. There was too much truth in the sarcasm, as dictionaries were formerly composed, when they presented a mere list of words; and all that the reader—no, the consulter, for reader they had none,—could find to admire, was, the labour, the patience, and not seldom, the dullness of the learned linguist. Happily, a desire to convey some knowledge of *things* as well as of *words*, has lightened the "darkness visible," that lessened the usefulness of such compilations, and has rendered them to a certain degree repertories of customs and manners, of facts and fashions, as expressed by relevant terms, as well as of the terms themselves, which formerly were little better than barren. What could be more tedious than some of those laborious performances, the Hebrew Lexicons?—Parkhurst, by inserting a variety of information on matters to which the words referred, has not only explained the words themselves to greater advantage than writers who preceded him, but has opened a source of amusement to the student of the language, to which he is at least as much indebted for his popularity as to his being the principal work of the kind extant in English.

Dr. Jamieson has introduced a greater quantity of illustrative information than any lexicographer that we recollect in our language. Hence, his work is not merely interesting to his contemporaries, but, when, by the vicissitudes of caprice, and the changes attendant on rolling years, the usages and observances of many parts of the northern districts of our island shall have become obsolete, with the terms that related to them, the inquisitive will consult this work, and find preserved in its pages what they may seek in vain among the traditionaries of their day.

These volumes have engrossed the labour of years: we believe the author is under the mark when he says *twenty* years. Dr. J. has exercised great patience and perseverance, he has exerted all his powers of research, and has availed himself of every favourable opportunity, and assistance. The result is highly honourable to his skill, to his discrimination, and to his general learning. That a work so extensive should be faultless, will be expected by none who are acquainted with the limited powers of human nature: and certainly, not by any who have experienced the difficulty of tracing a word or a phrase to its proper and *satisfactory* origin. We congratulate the Dr. on the completion of his task; and are happy to think that his labours have not been left to the unequal judgment of a successor, who never could have followed him with equal zeal and discernment.

That Dr. J's. countrymen will acknowledge themselves obliged to him, we have no doubt, and speaking on the behalf of his southern compatriots, we frankly avow our participation in the same feeling.

That there was some necessity, too, for explanations of Scottish terms, since the intercourse between the countries has been so free and incessant as of late, may be inferred, from a recollection of the different senses in which words are taken on the south and the north of the Tweed.

When a Cockney recently arrived at Edinburgh observes the town-guard, armed with their *formidable* Lochabar axes, of indescribable brightness and uncouth form, parading in their official array, and hears them called "the town *rattes*," he instantly supposes them to be the *rats* of Edinburgh in a sense not altogether foreign from that in which he has heard a certain description of the *power* of his native city described as "tame lions." Whereas the word *rattes* in Scottish imports properly "a line, a file of soldiers." Our

author quotes in proof, a passage which would certainly raise a smile at the Horse Guards. "When our General Assembly was set in the ordinary time and place, Lieut. Col. Cottrell beset the church with some *rattes* of musqueteers and a troop of horse."

An English farmer is equally struck with the apparently intolerable misnomer of *hog* for "a young sheep: before it has lost its first fleece:" and should he meet with the line quoted by our linguist,

Ane calf, ane *hog*, ane fute-braid sawin,

he would, surely, consider the *hog* as closely related to the swine: and to tell him of "leading out the *hogs* to shearing," would remind him of the proverb "great cry; but little wool."

Nor would an English jockey be less surprized to hear a Scottish brother of the whip expatiate with rapture on the form, beauty, blood, pedigree, and swiftness, of a *frog*;—but when it was explained to him that this term in the north signifies "a horse more than one year old, but not two years," his wonderment might yield to his envy.

A simple *southron* invited at the jovial board to *drink a constable*, or *swallow a sheriff*, might tremble at finding himself in a company of anthropophagi; like the Highlander who thinks hardly of "poke-pudding" institutions, because he believes that the parish overseers *eat all the bastard children* that *happen* in London. Dr. J. however, will terminate his terrors, by stating that a *constable* or a *sheriff*, in the language of Scottish wine-bibbers who do not adopt the moderation of Ahasuerus, is equivalent to a brimmer, or a bumper, among their claret-complexioned rivals in the south.

O most happy and ingenious Scotland! where the drinking off of a *constable* is held out *in terrorem* to the sober inhabitants!—where the supply of the national cavalry is dependant on the breeding of *frogs*!—where *hogs* yield a fleece in support of the broad-cloth manufactures—and where the metropolis itself entrusts its security to the honour and vigilance of its *rattes*!

However extensive Dr. J's. acquaintance may be, as it evidently is, with northern poetry, we could have wished that he had been more familiar with our old English bards. There are many English words which are well explained by reference to the use of the same term in Scotland: and there are also many Scottish words that might have been advantageously illustrated by considering the connection in which they stand among our elder writers. They would often have suggested the *root* of a word, which might be traced with little ambiguity under sundry significations. To explain our meaning, we instance in the word *rede*, which Chaucer and other English writers use, as importing natural talent, *understanding*: so Chatterton rightly, though his idea be borrowed from Hudibras,

To stir his *rede* up, shakes his head.

Under several articles, Dr. J. gives it the sense of

To counsel, to advise:—this is the result of understanding.

To judge, to determine one's fate:—this also imports knowledge of the cause, and full understanding of facts: with the exercise of wisdom and reflection.

To explain, or unfold: especially an enigmatical saying:—which implies the effect of natural capacity,—understanding, directed to this particular object.

To discourse, to speak at large:—certainly this should be according to the dictates of understanding; by understanding rendered vocal.

The voice: by which the understanding manifests itself to others.

To which we may add, *divination*, which supposed a superior degree of *understanding* in the party professing it.

It appears, therefore, that if understanding, or wisdom, were adopted as the root of the word *rede*, and the other senses were deduced from it, as external acts, or emanations from the understanding, their relative connection would be much clearer than it is as presented by Dr. J. and their different, yet not wholly dissimilar, import, would have been more manifest, and therefore more satisfactory.

When writing the article *Bour, Boure*, we wish the idea of *privacy, seclusion, concealment*, had suggested itself to our author. Rosamond's *Bower*, at Woodstock, was not only a house, a chamber, but if tradition may be credited, a retirement, for the purpose of concealment, and safety. A *bower*, or arbour, in a garden is a concealment. With the *inner* chamber of a house;—a *sleeping* apart-

ment;—a young lady's *bower*:—the idea of *privacy* certainly connects itself. The following is Dr. J.'s article:

BOUR, BOURE, *s.* A chamber; sometimes a retired apartment, such as ladies were wont to possess in ancient times.

Wyth pompus feyst and ioyous myrth ouer all,
Resoundis tho baith palice, *boure*, and hall,
And al the chymmes ryall round about
Was fyllit with thare tryne and mekyll rout.
Doug. Virg. 472, 44.

As what we now call a *bower*, is generally made of the branches of trees entwined, some more modern writers seem to use *bour* as if it conveyed the same idea. There is indeed every reason to believe, that *bower*, now used to denote an arbour, and derived by Dr. Johnson from *bough*, a branch, is originally the same word. Thus it is viewed by Somner; A. S. *bur*, *boure*, conclave, "an inner chamber, a parlour, a *bower*." Lye adopts the same idea, giving the further sense of tabernaculum, tugurium. Teut. *buer*, id. Dan. *buur*, conclave. Su. G. Isl. *bur*. habitaculum. *Boor*, Cumb. is still used to denote "the parlour, bed-chamber, or inner room;" Gl. Grose.

None of these words have relation to *boughs*. The root is found in Su. G. *bu-a*, to inhabit, whence Ihre derives *bur*. Hence also *suefurbur*, cubiculum, i. e. a sleeping apartment, Verel. mentions Isl. *Jungfrubur*, which is rendered gynaceum, ubi olim filiæ familias habitabant: literally the young lady's bour. Hence *bour-bourding*, jesting in a lady's chamber. Pink.

Now, surely, our men of learning, for want of ascertaining the proper root of this word, have "committed false report," to a degree scarcely credible: the *bed*-chamber, or *inner* room, is the *least accessible* part of a house; the parlour is the *most accessible* part, and where all comers are spoken to: a moment's reflection, therefore, is sufficient to perceive the glaring contradiction of their *explanation*. They had no fixed root in their contemplation. The *jung-fru-bour*, the young lass's (or girl's) bower, is much nearer to the truth: and if, instead of *gynaceum*, the *womens'* apartment, the writer had said *partheneon*, the *maidens'* apartment, he would have been perfectly correct: as this descriptive appellation is derived by Potter from παρθενιαι to lay aside, to *set apart*, and alludes to the *retired* life of virgins in Greece: which is completely analogous to our proposed root of privacy, *seclusion*, concealment.

Having offered these instances in explanation of our meaning, and from no other motive, we proceed to observe, that many English words meet with explanation in the Scottish dialect. Our old acquaintance, the heroic ancient Pistol, procured certain goods, it is said, by *purchase*. We conceive, that Dr. J. has well explained the origin of this word, though he has ill expressed its import.

PURCHES, *s.* A term used in relation to bastardy.

And first has slane the big Antiphates,—
Son to the bustuous nobyl Sarpedoun,
In *purches* get ane Thebane wensche aponn.
Doug. Virg. 303, 4.

i. e. begotten in bastardy.

"Thus we say Scot. *He lives upon his* purchase, *as well as others on their set rent*. Prov. applied commonly to the same purpose," Rudd.

This Prov. in its literal sense at least, has been borrowed from Fr. Ses *pourchas* lui valent mieux que ses rentes. We still say, *He lives on his purchase*, of one who has no visible or fixed means of sustenance, S. The idea is evidently borrowed from one living in the woods by the chace, Fr. *pourchasse*; hence applied to any thing that is acquired by industry or eager pursuit.

That this term is derived from the woods and the chase, we admit: but, we doubt not its having included, besides the idea of what was presented *by chance*, that of *unlawful* "industry and eager pursuit." Our *poachers* are a case in point: and we believe, that a term derived from them when used in relation to illicit commerce with the sex, will be generally understood: so when we say "a *chance* child," the idea is connected with that of stolen embraces: in short, like our friend Pistol's goods, not over honestly come by, though "acquired by industry and eager pursuit." Shakespeare himself was a *purchaser* of Sir Thomas Lucy's deer from his park, if report have not done him injustice.

If we rightly recollect, Chatterton's use of the term *chevisance* was a stumbling block to our black-letter disputants nearly forty years ago: it is explained by Dr. J. under the article CHEWYSS, CHEWYSANCE, as meaning "provision, means of sustenance,"—or "*bounty*." This is not far from the sense in which it is used by that ingenious profligate.

To FEWTER, FUTER, *v. a.* To bring

close or lock together.....*Doug. Virgil*, 328, 41.

They *fewter* [Futer MS.] fute to fute, and man to man.

Haeret pede pes, densusque viro vir.

According to Rudd: "their feet are intangled or faltered [feltred] together, from Fr. feutre, a felt." Isl. *fodr-a*, subnectere, consuere. But I suppose that is is rather allied to *fiatr-a* compedibus constringere; *fiotur* shackles for the feet: 9. They *fetter* foot to foot."

The Dr. is perfectly right: and it may serve to support his opinion, that, *Fetter*-Lane in London is, in the old deeds which relate to it, called *Fewter's*, otherwise *Fewterer's* Lane; of which *Fetter* is a variation not a corruption.

As to the struggle of foot to foot, we believe that when the feet of wrestlers overstep each other, as they are said to *lock in*; and when the feet of the rear rank of soldiers step extremely close to that which precedes it in a march, they are said to *lock up*, both which terms have some analogy to the term *fetter*.

On the word "KINKHOST, the hooping-cough," Dr. J. observes:

The change of this word into *chin-cough*, E. is quite absurd, as it obscures both the sense and the origin [derivation]. It is evidently the same with Belg. *kink hoest*. This term contains a description of the disease: being composed of Teut. *kinck-en* difficulter spirare, and *hoest* tussis; as the patient labours for breath in the fits of coughing.

This instance shews the importance of maintaining a correct pronunciation of language: in the present case we recommend it to the attention of our medical friends, especially; and moreover, we advise Dr. J. the next time he writes this word, to prefix the *w* and write *whooping*-cough: as a *whoop* conveys, to a critic, a very different idea from a *hoop*.

Our author is of opinion, and he supports it with arguments of no little cogency, that the English and Scottish languages are branches from the same parent stock, and not derived one from the other by intromission. We leave him at present to settle this question with Mr. Chalmers, who, in his *Caledonia*, has adopted a directly opposite view of the matter. From the space to which this article *will* extend, we doubt whether we shall be able to consider the subject. But we turn to some of those striking particulars in which the worthy Dr. has distinguished himself from former lexicographers. The first of these, in order, is the

"BELTANE, BELLEIN, *s.* The name of a sort of festival observed on the first day of May, O. S. hence used to denote the term of Whitsunday.

"At *Beltane*, quhen ilk bodie bownis
To Peblis to the Play,
To heir the singin and the soundis,
The solace, suth to say,
Be firth and forrest furth thy found;
Thay graythit tham full gay.

Peblis to the Play, st. 1.

"On *Beltane* day, in the yeir nixt followyng, callit the Inuentioun of the haly croce, James Stewart the third son of Duke Mordo, mouit with gret ire, that his fader and brethir war haldin in captiuite, come with ane gret power to Dunbritane, and brint it, efter that he had slane Johne Stewart of Dundonald, with xxxii. men in it. Bellend. Cron. B. xvii. c. 2.

"And quhair it be taintit that thay [ruikis] big, and the birdis be flowin, and the nest be foundin in the treis at *Beltane*, the treis sal be forfalit to the King." Acts Ja. I. 1424. c. 21. Edit. 1566.

"On the first of May, O. S. a festival called *Beltan* is annually held here. It is chiefly celebrated by the cow-herds, who assemble by scores in the fields, to dress a dinner for themselves, of boiled milk and eggs. These dishes they eat with a sort of cakes baked for the occasion, and having small lumps in the form of *nipples*, raised all over the surface. The cake might perhaps be an offering to some deity in the days of Druidism." P. Logierait, Perths. Statist. Acc. v. 84.

"A town in Perthshire, on the borders of the Highlands, is called *Tillie-* (or *Tullie-*) *beltane*, i. e. the eminence, or rising ground, of the fire of Baal. In the neighbourhood is a druidical temple of eight upright stones, where it is supposed the fire was kindled. At some distance from this is another temple of the same kind, but smaller, and near it a well still held in great veneration. On *Beltane* morning, superstitious people go to this well, and drink of it; then they make a procession round it, as I am informed, nine times. After this they in like manner go round the temple. So deep rooted is this heathenish superstition in the minds of many who reckon themselves good protestants, that they will not neglect these rites, even when *Beltane* falls on Sabbath.

"The custom still remains [in the West of S.] amongst the herds and young people to

kindle fires in the high grounds, in honour of Beltan. *Beltan*, which in Gaelic signifies *Baal* or *Bel's fire*, was anciently the time of this solemnity. It is now kept on St Peter's day." P. Loudoun, Statist. Acc. iii. 105.

"But the most particular and distinct narration of the superstitious rites observed at this period, which I have met with, is in the Statist. Acc. of the P. of Callander, Perths.

"The people of this district have two customs, which are fast wearing out, not only here, but all over the Highlands, and therefore ought to be taken notice of, while they remain. Upon the first day of May, which is called *Beltan*, or *Bal-tein day*, all the boys in a township or hamlet meet in the moors. They cut a table in the green sod, of a round figure, by casting a trench in the ground, of such circumference as to hold the whole company. They kindle a fire, and dress a repast of eggs and milk in the consistence of a custard. They knead a cake of oatmeal, which is toasted at the embers against a stone. After the custard is eaten up, they divide the cake into so many portions, as similar as possible to one another in size and shape, as there are persons in the company. They daub one of these portions all over with charcoal, until it be perfectly black. They put all the bits of cake into a bonnet. Every one, blindfold, draws out a portion. He who holds the bonnet is entitled to the last bit. Whoever draws the black bit, is the devoted person who is to be sacrificed to *Baal*, whose favour they mean to implore, in rendering the year productive of the sustenance of man and beast. There is little doubt of these inhuman sacrifices having been once offered in this country, as well as in the east, although they now pass from the act of sacrificing, and only compel the *devoted* person to leap three times through the flames; with which the ceremonies of this festival are closed.

"*Bal-tein* signifies *the fire of Baal*. *Baal*, or *Ball*, is the only word in Gaelic for a *globe*. This festival was probably in honour of the sun whose return, in his apparent annual course, they celebrated on account of his having such a visible influence, by his genial warmth on the productions of the earth. That the Caledonians paid a superstitious respect to the sun, as was the practice among other nations, is evident, not only by the sacrifice at Baltein, but upon many other occasions. Statist. Acc. xi. 621. V. Widdershins.

"A curious monument of the worship of the heavenly bodies still remains in the parish of Cargill, Perths.

"Near the village of Cargill may be seen some erect stones of considerable magnitude, having the figure of the moon and stars cut out on them, and are probably the rude remains of pagan superstition. The corn-field where these stones stand is called the *Moon-shade* [I. *shed*] to this day." Statist. Acc. xiii. 536, 537, N.

"It would appear that some peculiar sanctity was also ascribed to the eighth day of May, from the old S. Prov. "You have skill of man and beast, you was born between the *Beltans*;" i. e. "the first and eighth of May." Kelly, p. 376.

"Mr. Pennant gives a similar account, and with the addition of some other circumstances. "On the first of May" he says, "the herdsmen of every village hold their *Bel-tein*, a rural sacrifice. They cut a square trench on the ground, leaving the turf in the middle; on that they make a fire of wood, on which they dress a large candle of eggs, butter, oatmeal, and milk, and bring, besides the ingredients of the candle, plenty of beer and whiskey; for each of the company must contribute something. The rites begin with spilling some of the candle on the ground, by way of libation: on that every one takes a cake of oatmeal, upon which are raised *nine* square knobs, each dedicated to some particular being, the supposed preserver of their flocks and herds, or to some particular animal, the real destroyer of them: each person then turns his face to the fire, breaks off a knob, and flinging it over his shoulders, says, *this I give to thee, preserve thou my horses*; *this to thee, preserve thou my sheep*; and so on. After that, they use the same ceremony to the noxious animals: *this I give to thee, O fox! spare thou my lambs*; *this to thee O hooded crow! this to thee O eagle!*

"When the ceremony is over, they dine on the candle: and after the feast is finished, what is left is hid by two persons deputed for that purpose; but on the next Sunday they re-assemble, and finish the reliques of the first entertainment." Tour in Scotland, 1769. p. 110, 111. 4to. edit.

"The resemblance between the rites of different heathen nations is surprising, even where there is no evidence that these rites had the same origin. It is not so strange, that the same objects should excite their love or their fear, because men in general are actuated by common principles. But, it cannot easily be accounted for, that, when the expressions of these are entirely arbitrary, there should be an identity, or a striking similarity.

"The *Lemura* was a feast observed by the ancient Romans, during the nones of May, in order to pacify the spirits or ghosts that excited their apprehensions by night. These hobgoblins they called *Lemures*. Some of the Roman writers pretend, that this

feast was called *Lemuria*, quasi *Remuria*, from *Remus*, who was slain by his brother Romulus; that it was instituted for making atonement to his ghost, which used to disturb the murderer; and that the word was gradually softened into *Lemuria*. It seems pretty certain, that the institution of the *Lemuria* was previous to that of the *Ferialia*.

"According to Ovid, he who observed these gloomy rites, rose during the profound silence of night. To prevent his meeting with any of those nocturnal spirits, he clapped his fingers close together, with the thumb in the middle; and thrice washed his hands in spring-water. Then turning round, he put some black beans in his mouth, which he threw backward, and said, while throwing them, *these I send*; *by these beans I redeem both myself and mine*. This he repeated *nine* times, without looking over his shoulder. For he believed that the ghost followed him, and gathered up the beans, while unseen by him. Then he poured water on a certain kind of brass, and made it ring, requiring the ghost to depart from his dwelling. Having said nine times, *depart, ye ghosts of my fathers!* he ventured to look behind him, being persuaded that he had strictly performed all the sacred ceremonies. Fast. Lib. 5.

"*Nine* seems to have been a sacred number with the heathens. The *Bel-tein* cakes have *nine* knobs; and the person, who placated the nocturnal spirits, repeated his address to them *nine* times. The throwing of the beans backward is similar to the custom of throwing the knobs over the shoulder; the address to the names, *these I send*; *by these I redeem*, &c. to the language used at *Bel-tein* in devoting the knobs, *this I give to thee*, &c. As the Romans believed that the spirit kept behind the person who performed the ceremonies already mentioned, something of the same kind is still believed by the superstitious of our own country. For he who *sows hemp-seed* at *Hallow-een*, believes that, by looking over his shoulder, he will see the apparition of his future wife.

"In some circumstances, however, the rites observed on Beltein day bear fully as much resemblance to those peculiar to the *Palilia*, a feast celebrated by the ancient Romans, on the 21st of April, in honour of *Pales* the goddess of shepherds. The design of both seems to have been the same;—to obtain protection for shepherds and their flocks. As the herdsmen kindle a fire on Beltein day, we learn from Ovid that fires were laid in order, which were leaped over by those who observed the *Palilia*.

"Certè ego transilui positas ter in ordine flammas.
Fast. Lib. 4.

As a cake is baked for Bel-tein, a large cake was prepared for Pales.—

——"Et nos faciamus ad annum
Pastorum dominæ grandi liba Pali.
Fast. Lib. 4.

"The Romans had also a beverage somewhat resembling our caudle; for they were to drink milk and the purple *sapa*, which, according to Pliny, is new wine boiled till only a third part remain.

"Tum licet, apposita veluti cratere camella.
Lac niveum potes, purpureamque sapam. *Ibid.*

"The prayer addressed to Pales is very similar to that idolatrously used in our own country:

"Thee, goddess, O let me propitious find,
And to the *shepherd*, and his *sheep* be kind.
Far from my folds drive noxious things away,
And let my flocks in wholesome pastures stray.—
May I at night my morning's number take,
Nor mourn a theft the prowling *wolf* may make.—
May all my rams the ewes with vigour press,
To give my flocks a yearly due increase, &c.
Fasti, Transl. by Massey, B. 4.

"Eggs always forming a part of the rural feast of Beltein, it is not improbable that this rite is as ancient as the heathenish institution of the festival. As it appears that the Gauls call the sun *Bel* or *Belus*, in consequence of their communication with the Phenicians, the symbol of the egg might also be borrowed from them. It is well known, that they represented the heavenly bodies as oviform; and worshipped an egg in the orgies of Bacchus, as an image of the world. Plut. in Sympos. Univers. Hist. vol. i. Cosmog. p. 34.

"The Egyptians also represented Cneph, the architect of the world, with an egg coming out of his mouth. In the hymns ascribed to Orpheus, Phanes, the first-born god, is said to be produced from an egg. On these principles the story of the serpentine egg, to which the Druids ascribed such virtues, may be explained. As they were greatly attached to mystery, they most probably meant the egg as a symbol of fecundity, and in this respect might consecrate it to the worship of the sun, whom they acknowledged, in their external rites at least, as the universal parent.

"To the same source, perhaps, may we trace the custom so general among children in this country of having eggs dyed of different colours at the time of *Peace*, as they term it, that is, *Pasch* or Easter.

"A rite, allied to these, is still pretty generally observed throughout Scotland, by the superstitous, or by young people merely as a frolic; although nothing can be accounted

entirely innocent, which tends to preserve ancient superstition. Early in the morning of the first day of this month, they go out to the fields to gather *May-dew*; to which some ascribe a *happy* influence; others, I believe, a sort of medical virtue. This custom is described by the unfortunate Fergusson:

"On May-day, in a fairy ring,
We've seen them round St. Anthon's spring,
Frae grass the caller *dew-draps* wring
To weet their ein,
And water clear as crystal spring,
To synd them clean.

Poems, ii. 41.

"The first of May seems to have been particularly observed in different countries. There seems also to have been a general belief, that this was a sort of holiday among the inhabitants of the invisible world and witches. The first of May is celebrated in Iceland.

"Although the name of Beltein is unknown in Sweden, yet on the last day of April, i. e. the evening preceding our Beltein, the country people light great fires on the hills, and spend the night in shooting. This with them is the eve of Walburgh's Mess. The first of May is also observed.

"It is called in Sweden *War Fruday*; le jour de notre Dame, our Lady's day. The witches are supposed to take, in the night preceding that day, their flight to Blokulla, a famous mountain; but it was formerly believed in Germany, that the witches travelled to the Bloxberg or Brocken, a high mountain contiguous to the Hartz Forest." Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland, p. 24. *Blaakulla*, pronounced *Blokulla*, is a rock in the sea between the island Oeland and Smoland, which, on account of the many shipwrecks that happened there, was in former times believed by the vulgar to be inhabited by demons, who brought these calamities on mortals. "Hence," Ihre says, "sprung another fable, that on the Thursday of the great week, the witches came hither to hold an infernal feast;" vo. *Blaa*. This *Blokulla* is the place described in the relation of the strange witchcraft discovered in the village Mohra in Swedland; Satan's Invisible World, p. 92, &c.

"In Ireland, Beltein is celebrated on the 21st June, at the time of the solstice. There, as they make fires on the tops of hills, every member of the family is made to pass through the fire; as they reckon this ceremony necessary to ensure good fortune through the succeeding year. This resembles the rite used by the Romans in the *Palilia*. Beltein is also observed in Lancashire.

"The respect paid by ancient Britons to Belus, or Belinus, is evident from the names of some of their kings. As the Babylonians had their *Beletis*, or *Belibus*, *Rige-Belus*, *Merodach-Baludan*, and *Belshazzar*; the Tyrians, their *Ich-baals* and *Balator*, the Britons had their Cassi-*belin*, and their Cuno-*belin*.

"As it has been common, in the Highlands, to kindle fires in the open air, on eminences, on this day, Dr. Mac Pherson mentions this as one of the remains of heathen superstition. He thinks that our ancestors, like almost every heathen nation, worshipped the sun, under the name of *Grian* or *Grannus*. Critical Dissert. xvii. p. 286. xix. p. 319.

"The Gael, and Ir. word *Beal-tine* or *Beil-tine* signifies *Bels Fire*; as composed of *Bail* or *Belis*, one of the names of the sun in Gaul, and *tein* signifying fire. Even in Angus a spark of fire is called a *tein* or *teind*.

"Obrien gives the following account of *Beal-tine*. "Ignis *Beli Dei Asiatici*: i. e. *tine-Beil*. May day, so called from large fires from which the Druids were used to light on the summits of the highest hills, into which they drove four-footed beasts, using at the same time certain ceremonies to expiate for the sins of the people. This pagan ceremony of lighting these fires in honour of the Asiatic god Belus, gave its name to the entire month of May, which is to this day called *mi na Beal-tine*, in the Irish language. Doc. Keating speaking of this fire of *Beal* says, that the cattle were drove through it and not sacrificed, and that the chief design of it was to keep off all contagious disorders from them for that year; and he also says, that all the inhabitants of Ireland quenched their fires on that day, and kindled them again out of some part of that fire." He adds, from an ancient Glossary: "The Druids lighted two solemn fires every year, and drove all four-footed beasts through them, in order to preserve them from all contagious distempers during the current year."

"It has been conjectured, with considerable appearance of probability, that druidism had its origin from the Phenecians. It is favourable to this idea, that the continental Gauls, though more civilized, or rather, less barbarous, than those of Britain, came over to this country to be perfected in the druidical mysteries. Now, as the Gauls in Britain were undoubtedly a colony from the continent, had they brought their religion with them, it is not easy to conceive that those, from whom they originated, should have recourse to them for instruction. If we suppose that they received it from the Phenecians, who traded to this country in a very early period, it will obviate the difficulty. There is, however, another idea, that may in part account for this circumstance. The Britons, from their insular situation, might be supposed

to preserve their religion more pure, as being less connected with others, and for a long time separated from the *Belgae*, who do not seem to have adopted the druidical worship.

"That there was a great similarity between the religion of the Druids, and that of the heathens in the east, seems undeniable. Strabo says that Ceres and Proserpine were worshipped in Britain according to the Samothracian, i. e. Phenecian rites; Gales Court, i. 46.

"Bochart not only takes notice of *Baal*, *Baalsamen*, the god of heaven, but of a female deity worshipped by the Phenecians under the name of *Baaltis*. This he says Megastenes and Abidenus write *Beltin*. He supposes this goddess to have been the same with *Astarte*; Georg. p. 786. According to Pliny the Druids began both their months and their years from the sixth moon.

"It forms no inconsiderable presumption that the inhabitants of the countries north from Perthshire are not of Celtic origin, that the name of Beltein is unknown to them, although familiar to every one in Perthshire and in the western countries; and the name by which the term Whitsunday, which falls within a few days of it, is generally expressed.

"G. Andr. derives the name of *Balldur*, one of the *Asi*, or Scandinavian deities, from *Baal* or *Bel*, which signifies *Lord*; observing that the name *Balldur* contains a similar allusion. It is thought that they were called *Asar* or *Asi*, as being originally the companions of Odin in his expedition from *Asia*. V. Rude-Day." Vol. I.

We shall make no apology for adding a few words on this subject in reference to other parts of the United Kingdom.

In Wales this annual fire is kindled in autumn, on the first day of November; which being neither at the solstice nor equinox, deserves attention. We believe that it is accounted for by supposing that the lapse of ages has removed it from its ancient station, and that the observance is kept on the same day, nominally, though that be now removed some weeks backward from its true station. However that may be, in North Wales, especially, this fire is attended by many ceremonies: such as running through the fire and smoke, each participator casting a stone into the fire, and at the conclusion of this action, all running off to escape from the black short-tailed sow. The food for supper must consist of parsnips, nuts, and apples: then an apple is suspended by a string, and caught by the mouth alone; or one is flung into a tub of water, and the mouth only is privileged to catch at it. Nor are the purposes of divination absent from the fire on this evening. Each person present throws a nut into it, and those which burn bright betoken prosperity to the owners, through the following year: misfortune is presaged by those that burn black and crackle. On the following morning the stones are searched for in the fire; if any be missing, let their owners make up their minds to encounter mischief—perhaps calamity. In Ireland the *Bel-tein* is lighted on Midsummer eve: and this custom is not extinct in England; for the writer of this article has witnessed it on Midsummer eve in the public streets of towns in the diocese of Durham.—The Bel-tein was certainly derived from the East: it is practised at this day in the ceremonies of the Derma Rajah, wherein the devotees walk barefoot over about 40 feet of burning coals. It was, we presume, into a Bel-tein that the three Hebrew youths were cast, bound hand and foot. Dan. iii. 15. The Bel-tein, anciently, at Jerusalem, was held in the valley of Tophet; and the burning of children in honour of Moloch, was the same ceremony under an idol of another name. So general was this custom; at which we can but hint. Possibly the Bel-tein was always an occasion of joy, as the fire of Moloch was of sorrow.

Our *Bonfires* are, we doubt not, remains of the Bel-tein; and the tricks of our lads in leaping over the rising flame might be proved to have antiquity in their favour, if it were worth while. Nevertheless, we are not prepared to grant Dr. J. that the *bale*-fire and *bone*-fire, were the same thing. The *bale*-fire we take to have been, as the name imports, a cause or consequence of woe, distress, calamity. Hence the funeral pyre, as a scene of lamentation for the loss of the deceased, was a *bale*-fire; and hence the fire in which the Hindoo widow consumes herself to accompany her deceased husband, is a *bale*-fire. This custom was extant in the north of Europe, as well as in Asia. Of Nanna, the wife of Balder, it is said, she was borne to the funeral pile, and cast into the fire. Widows, indeed, were not burnt alive, but after having deprived themselves of life, they were consumed with their husbands, to cherish them in another world. [By-the-

bye, can any thing more decisively demonstrate the belief of these nations in the immortality of the soul?] We do not observe that any of the Dr.'s quotations are equal to the proof that the *bale*-fire is the *bon*-fire. But the difficulty lies on the *bon*-fire, and this we are partly inclined to derive from the Saxon *bene*, *bone*, a favour, a *boon*, an occurrence which gives pleasure: and in this sense we may understand it in Chaucer, "he bade hem all a *bone*;"—he invited them to an enjoyment. The lighting of fires, lamps, and other illuminations, as a token of joy, is an ancient custom; and might possibly be traced to the *original* of the re-lighted lamps in the festivals of Adonis. We should even venture to think, that the extinguished life of that deity was marked in the *bale*-fire; as his revivification was commemorated in the *bon*-fire. This, at least, is certain, that the Mithras of Persia, the same commemorative emblem under a different title, has on one side of him a youth, standing in a sorrowful attitude, with his torch reversed, the flame burning downwards, so that it is on the point of being extinguished; and on the other side of him a youth expressing joy, his torch erect, his flame lively, and his whole aspect vigorous.

We can no further pursue this subject here: but this work will justify our resuming the consideration of it in another article.

Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Correspondence, of Sir William Jones. A new Edition. By Lord Teignmouth.—8vo. pp. 650. Price 10s. 6d. London, Hatchard, 1807.

DISTINCTION among the sons of men is sought after with an avidity characteristic of the superiority of mankind; but not every mode of obtaining it is honourable to our nature. When the joys of one are derived from the miseries of many, when extensive evils follow in the train of a triumphant individual, distinction is guilt; and not seldom is it found to be misery also. But when the consequence of abilities developed in promoting the welfare of nations, in conferring benefits on future ages as well as on the present, in supporting the benevolent institutions and the best interests of mankind, is distinction, then it yields unmingled enjoyment to those who contemplate it, and the mind, which itself is capable of just sentiments, applauds without reluctance, and indulges emulation without envy. Instances of this happy distinction are truly honourable to man, and justify the labours of literature no less than the partialities of friendship. They become examples, the imitation of which is free to all: they act as stimuli to sensible minds, and they contribute to repress the insolence of the arrogant, while they also support the perseverance of the languid, and direct the exertions of the ardent. Such an example was Sir William Jones: of capacious mind, versatile talents, unimpeachable morals, mental firmness, and extensive learning: but he was not this for himself alone: he directed his abilities to the welfare of his fellow-men, and thought but meanly of the barren possession of knowledge, the fruits of which, for it *should* be prolific, were awaited with anxiety by the world at large, as a boon from the hand of benevolence.

The volume before us is merely a second edition in octavo of the memoirs of this learned man: of which the first edition appeared in quarto, in 1804. The work is truly honourable to the subject, and to the author. Lord Teignmouth has well discharged the pleasing, though painful, task, he had undertaken; and has produced a no less lasting monument of his own abilities and virtues, than of those of his friend. We cannot enlarge in our notice of a second edition: yet, as we had a personal knowledge of Sir William and of his family, we take this opportunity of adding our mite of information to the ample collection of his lordship.

From the earliest infancy the subject of these memoirs was destined by parental affection to be eminent: and every exertion was made to render this destination efficient. The death of his father, when his son William was only three years of age, produced no interruption in the endeavours to qualify him for future distinction, and he found in his surviving parent the same intensity of desire to insure him a brilliant career in life. In compliance with the injunctions of his late father, his infant years were devoted to learning, and his habit of attention and study became fixed long before his time

of life permitted the expansion of his abilities.

If, from the subsequent eminence of Sir William Jones (says Lord T.), any general conclusion should be eagerly drawn in favour of early tuition, we must not forget to advert to the uncommon talents both of the pupil, and the teacher (his mother).

In common cases, premature instruction has often been found to retard, rather than accelerate, the progress of the intellectual faculties; and the success of it so much depends upon the judgment of the tutor, and the capacity of the scholar, upon the skill of the one, as well as upon the disposition and powers of the other, that it it impossible to prescribe a general rule, when instruction ought to begin, or a general mode, by which it should be conveyed: the determination in both cases must be left to the discretion of parents, who ought to be the most competent to decide.

This is the mildest form under which the censure, in our opinion, due to excess of instruction, may be conveyed. We have no hesitation in saying, that young Jones was too much absorbed in study, during his boyish days: that he then laid the foundation for that mental insatiability which afterwards prompted him to consume too many of his *nights*, in the labour of literary research. To enable his bodily faculties to support the energies of his mind, his custom was to indulge in copious potations of strong green tea: a practice to be condemned, as extremely injurious, and certainly repugnant to the intentions of nature in the construction of the human frame. We recommend, also, for children, an ample attention to the sports of childhood, of which, if we may trust our recollection of gossipping anecdotes, the rising years of Jones were deprived to an injudicious degree.

Lord T. has been mild also in his account of the state of Mr. Jones's mind on the subject of his belief in Revelation. The fact is, that he long continued at a respectful distance from the doctrines of Christianity; that he knew them, theoretically, we do not deny, but that he had embraced them cordially, we have no reason to conclude: and this in fact, when duly appreciated, is no real disparagement to the Gospel itself, nor to this eminent student. His conviction of its truth and certainty afterwards,—the result of his mature consideration, and inquiries, is more honourable to that system which he gradually adopted, than if he had never hesitated, or never had been held at bay by difficulties. He is a poor believer who never knew doubt; and the most elevated minds must be content to accept, as one unwelcome attendant on their pre-eminence, that susceptibility of hesitation in the reception of truth which often causes them many painful labours: but, when truth has triumphed, none hold it so tenaciously as those who have obtained the knowledge of it most experimentally. This instance affords also a proof of the advantages attending that variety which is comprised in Holy Scripture: the evidences of its divine origin become equally varied: and while the purity of Scripture morals affects the hearts of some, and while others are alarmed by its terrors, there are, who demand a different medium of conviction. If, for example, it be asked, of what use are the *Prophecies* of the Old Testament to us? We answer, to engage the attention of liberal and inquiring minds; to effect the conversion of such men as Sir W. Jones; men who are not easily moved by the precept of simple morals, nor by the terrors of prohibitions or threats. It is well known that Sir W. was highly interested by the prophecies of Isaiah especially, the translation of which he earnestly recommended as a preparation for the introduction of Christianity among the Hindoos—in which he reasoned from their effect on himself. Accustomed to the investigation of fact, to rend the veil of pretension from the countenance of imposture, to examine allegations on all sides, and to expose fallacies that sheltered themselves behind ambiguities, he was slow in obtaining satisfaction, but having obtained it, he was strong in the recollection and improvement of it to the end of his days.—He had not heard the Divine Voice on the Sacred Mount, *that* therefore was not a testimony to him; but he listened to the more sure word of prophecy, and by this was he guided as by a lamp shining amid darkness, till the heavenly day star arose in his heart.

Speaking of Sir William's last moments, Lord Teignmouth observes:

An anecdote of Sir William Jones (upon what authority I know not) has been recorded; that immediately before his dissolution,

he retired to his closet, and expired in the act of adoration to his Creator. Such a circumstance would have been conformable to his prevailing habits of thinking and reflection: but it is not founded in fact; he died upon his bed, and in the same room in which he had remained from the commencement of his indisposition.

We are not aware in what publication this anecdote has been *recorded*, but it may have been *reported* on the authority of the writer of the present article. He received it from Mrs. Rainsford, Sir William's sister: who was no cursory acquaintance; as may be inferred from the circumstance that to him she repeatedly committed the custody of her strong box; and at that time, the duties of executorship were requested by her from a part of his family. It is freely owned, that the testimony of Lord Teignmouth, who was on the spot, is decisive on this point; and it is due to justice to say, that ever since his lordship's account was received, it has superseded that, which, though it proved to be an error, appeared to rest on such unexceptionable authority.

The subject of these memoirs was the son of a father eminent for his mathematical knowledge, the friend of Newton and Halley, the companion of Lord Hardwicke, and an inmate in the family of Lord Macclesfield. William, his youngest son, was born Sept. 28, 1746, in London. He lost his father while yet a child; but his mother's parental instruction lightened this loss as much as possible. (She lived till 1780). He was educated at Harrow, a seminary rendered illustrious by many eminent names. He was fixed in study, was intimate with the best Greek and Latin classics, and obtained the applauses of his tutor.—When at the University of Oxford (whither he went in 1764) he was not long before his attainments were distinguished by permission to employ his time according to the bent of his own mind. At Oxford he studied the Oriental languages, Arabic and Persian, by the assistance of "a native of Aleppo whom he accidentally picked up in London." At the age of nineteen he became tutor to Lord Althorpe, now Earl Spencer; and his abilities became known, before his knowledge of the world had qualified him to discern the best advantage to which they might be turned. In company with the Spencer family he visited different parts of Europe, and acquired those gentlemanly manners which mark a familiarity with the higher circles. He accomplished in 1768 (being then only in his twenty-second year) a task almost urged on English literature by the King of Denmark, who in his visit to this country, in that year, had brought over with him an Arabic MS. the life of Nadir Shah, which he was desirous should be translated into French; so that Mr. Jones had not only the trouble of forming a version from the original, but of presenting it in a language that was foreign to him. This however he accomplished very creditably to his talents. In May, 1772, Mr. Jones was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was entered of the Temple Sept. 19, 1770, and was called to the bar in January, 1774. His practice as a lawyer was not at first extensive, but his merit gradually became known, as well on the circuits, as in town. We have heard, that on one of the circuits, he was happily instrumental in saving a man's life, through the steady attachment which he manifested to a principle of law.—His Oriental studies had long pointed him out as a proper person for a superior situation in India; and by the friendship of Lord Ashburton, he was at length appointed in 1783. He embarked in April that year. While in India he embraced every opportunity of acquiring knowledge: he cultivated the friendship of the Hindoo religious, the Bramins, and of the Pundits, lawyers; he studied their sacred and ancient languages, and had the honour of leading the way in those recondite studies, which were but recently opened to the acquaintance of Europeans, by the removal of Braminical jealousies and prejudices, which till then had guarded the sacred treasures with more than dragon-like vigilance. He passed eleven years in India: and was preparing for return to his native land, whither his lady, whom he married when leaving England, had sailed in December, 1793. His original intention was, to have returned through China and Russia, or through Persia: but Providence had otherwise appointed; and he died at Calcutta, April 27, 1794.

His works are his posterity. Those which he published in England do great

honour to his genius as well as to his taste and knowledge. No one can read his Commentaries on Asiatic Poesy, without admiring and thanking the author. He published several law tracts. His political opinions were strongly in favour of popular principles: (the French revolution had not then rendered the word *liberty* terrific, we might say odious to the ear) yet he knew the evils of party, and disdained its malignity. The works composed or superintended by Sir W. while in India, manifest a mind ardent in pursuit of science, and intent on the activities of benevolence. To him our literati owe much important information; but to him the natives of Hindoostan are indebted for that infinitely greater advantage, the adoption of a fixed code of laws, and the communication of that stability to their jurisprudence, which gives a real value to property, and dispenses innumerable blessings to generations yet unborn. His personal character is summed up very judiciously by the noble author of this volume.

In the short space of forty-seven years, by the exertion of rare intellectual talents, he acquired a knowledge of arts, sciences, and languages, which has seldom been equalled, and scarcely, if ever, surpassed. If he did not attain the critical proficiency of a Porson or Parr in Grecian literature; yet his knowledge of it was most extensive and profound, and entitled him to a high rank in the first class of scholars; while as a philologist, he could boast an universality in which he had no rival. His skill in the idioms of India, Persia, and Arabia, has perhaps never been equalled by any European; and his compositions on Oriental subjects, display a taste which we seldom find in the writings of those who had preceded him in these tracks of literature. The language of Constantinople was also familiar to him; and of the Chinese characters and tongue he had learned enough to enable him to translate an ode of Confucius. In the modern dialects of Europe,—French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and German, he was thoroughly conversant, and had perused the most admired writers in those languages. I might extend the list, by specifying other dialects which he understood, but which he had less perfectly studied.

But mere philology was never considered by Sir William Jones as the end of his studies, nor as any thing more than the medium through which knowledge was to be acquired: he knew, that "words were the daughters of earth, and things the sons of heaven," and would have disdained the character of a mere linguist. With the keys of learning in his possession, he was qualified to unlock the literary hoards of ancient and modern times, and to display the treasures deposited in them, for the use, entertainment, or instruction of mankind. In the course of his labours, we find him elucidating the laws of Athens, India, and Arabia; comparing the philosophy of the Porch, the Lyceum, and Academy, with the doctrines of the Sufis and Bramins; and, by a rare combination of taste and erudition, exhibiting the mythological fictions of the Hindûs in strains not unworthy the sublimest Grecian bards. In the eleven discourses which he addressed to the Asiatic Society, on the history, civil and natural, the antiquities, arts, sciences, philosophy, and literature of Asia, and on the origin and families of nations, he has discussed the subjects which he professed to explain, with a perspicuity which delights and instructs, and in a style which never ceases to please, where his arguments may not always convince. In these disquisitions, he has more particularly displayed his profound Oriental learning in illustrating topics of great importance in the history of mankind; and it is much to be lamented, that he did not live to revive and improve them in England, with the advantages of accumulated knowledge and undisturbed leisure.

Sir W. Jones's works were collected and published in a handsome edition, in six volumes, quarto. The early volumes we believe to be sufficiently correct: but if errors should be found in the later volumes, and in the pages of Arabic especially, let no scholar blame Sir William, but consult his first edition, or inquire under what circumstances these sheets were passed through the press.

Lord Teignmouth has conferred a favour on the literary world, in composing these memoirs; and we are glad to see them, in the present edition, placed within reach of the public at large, and of students in particular. A great propor- of the volume is occupied with extracts from the correspondence of Sir W. and these afford most honourable testimonies to his abilities, his diligence, his manners, and his morals. Several poems, &c. are added.

As it is but seldom that we can present our readers with genuine and correct imitations of Oriental poetry, we add Sir William Jones's version of an ode of Jami, in the Persian form and measure.

AN ODE OF JAMI, IN THE PERSIAN FORM AND MEASURE.

How sweet the gale of morning breathes!
News, that the rose will soon approach
Soon will a thousand parted souls
Since tidings, which in every heart
Late near my charmer's flowing robe
Thence, odour to the rose bud's veil,
Painful is absence, and that pain
Thou know'st, dear maid! when to thine ear
Why should I trace love's mazy path,
Black destiny! my lot is woe,
In vain, a friend his mind disturbs,
When sage physician to the couch,
A roving stranger in thy town
Till this his name, and rambling lay

Sweet news of my *delight* he brings;
the tuneful bird of *night*, he brings.
be led, his captives, through the sky.
must ardent flames *excite*, he brings.
he pass'd, and kiss'd the fragrant Hem;
and jasmine's mantle *white*, he brings.
to some base rival oft is ow'd;
false tales, contriv'd in *spite*, he brings.
since destiny my bliss forbids?
to me no ray of *light* he brings.
in vain a childish trouble gives,
of heart-sick love-lorn *wight*, he brings.
no guidance can sad JAMI find,
to thine all-piercing *sight* he brings.

A Letter to the Livery of London, relative to the Views of the Writer in executing the Office of Sheriff. By Sir Richard Phillips, Knt. one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. Crown 8vo. pp. 294; Price 6s. Phillips, London, 1808.

A SERVANT of the public, unless he take some measures to enable the public intelligence to keep pace with his own official information, must often, if he would consult his personal comfort, be the slave of public prejudice, rather than the agent of his own convictions. Perhaps to some cause like this, may be ascribed the slow progress of society in actual improvement. Few men have the fortitude to oppose themselves to prevailing opinions, and those, who have the hardihood to do it, frequently find themselves overpowered by the clamours of ignorance, or the artifices of self-interest. Hence we commonly find that the first propagators of truths, and the benefactors of mankind, receive few plaudits in their own day; and the world acknowledges its obligations to them only in funeral trophies, and splendid mausoleums.

In making this appeal, I have no wish to appear before you in the character of a Reformer.

Why not, Sir Richard?—What is there in the character of an upright, sober, rational "Reformer" at which a wise man should startle? In fact, this book is intended to effect a reformation, or it is worse than useless. It describes various evils attendant on a great city, on the imperfections of human institutions, on the execution of the best intended laws, on the negligent performance of official duties, as well as on the perverse misapplication of official power: if these can be reformed, it is the province of benevolence to effect the reformation; if they are altogether desperate, we anticipate little good from the publication of this volume; and our sympathy might have been spared the pain of perusing it.

The duties of the Shrievealty are, in all counties, of great importance, but in none of greater than in the metropolis and its vicinity. The sheriff of London (for though the persons chosen be two, they form but one sheriff), is annually elected by the citizens, and his jurisdiction extends over the county of Middlesex. This was granted by King John, in consideration of £300 *per ann.* paid by the city: a great sum in those days: what it is now equal to, the city would hardly wish should be inquired.

The duty of selecting proper persons to form juries; of taking charge of culprits accused of crimes, of inflicting the sentence of the law on those who are condemned by their country; and of keeping safely individuals arrested for debt, are the principal branches of the sheriff's office, at present. Among those who are committed to his custody, the eye of discrimination will select some as objects of compassion, while Pity's self contemplates the obvious and hardened villainy of others as repulsive and even terrific. The victims of misfortune, of delusive friendship, of inadvertence, of *sudden* temptation, and accidental transgression, will be classed by the considerate and humane very distinctly from those who have traded in guilt, and have made it the study and delight of their lives. These ought to be separated, if possible, even in prison, as they are separated in character. Of the less vicious, hope may indulge itself in auguring something good; and from them, if from any, the commonwealth

may hereafter receive benefit: but if they be crushed by the weight of their fetters, or cast down too permanently by the horrors of their situation, if they be taught, by the vicious, the refinements of vice, and their minds become absorbed in systematic profligacy, farewell all expectation of their amendment, and every chance of benefit accruing to the commonwealth from their future conduct!

The proportion of those who suffer under misfortune, and are brought by a prison into contact with guilt, can only be known to the public officers of justice; nor to them, when, as is customary, from a variety of causes, the duties of office are discharged by deputy.

The public, of course, remain entirely ignorant of what passes within the walls of a prison: and except when attention is called to these abodes of misery by the indefatigable exertions of a Howard, *dead* is the silence that reigns on the subject.

It is, nevertheless, an interesting subject to humanity: and books like the present should be published from time to time, for the information of those who delight in works of mercy, and for the instruction of those who may possess the power to apply a remedy to abuses, when the principles of remedy shall be presented in a favourable shape.

Sir Richard arranges his inquiries in the same order as the objects they refer to presented themselves to his attention, in the execution of his office.—The Freeholders' Book—the House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields—Discharge of persons against whom the bill of Indictment has been thrown out—the Prisons—Newgate, the Poultry Compter—Giltspur Street Compter—Ludgate—Juries—Special Juries—Lock-up Houses, &c. On these, respectively, our author makes many striking remarks: and we give him ample credit for his intentions on the behalf of suffering humanity.

If, sober-blooded critics as we are, we could have desired a little more of the *suaviter in modo*, on some occasions, yet others we *feel* call loudly for the *fortiter in re*. We cannot follow the sheriff into the particulars of his volume, but we earnestly recommend the contents of it, to whoever desires the superiority of his country in the administration of its legal, municipal, and juridical institutions.

This volume informs us that the number of *Freeholders and Esquires* of this opulent county, Middlesex, returned as qualified to serve on special juries, in 1805, was only 128: so that the same persons were too frequently called to discharge the duties of this character. The number of esquires Sir Richard estimates at 2,000; of *esquires and freeholders* at 800. The number of special juries is about 200 annually. They are struck by the officers of the courts, not by the sheriff.

The average number of prisoners confined in Newgate is about 500. When the number exceeds 600, fever begins to shew itself among them; and when it amounts to 700 or 800, this fever becomes contagious, and carries off five or six persons per day. The health of the metropolis itself, therefore, is hazarded when this prison is in a too crowded state. Sir Richard's description of the women's ward, will, we hope, on some future occasion, serve to prove what *was* the want of accommodation, in contrast to much better arrangements then established.

To convey a just idea of the yards, and of the wards in which the prisoners live and lodge, the most apt comparison will be the engraved representation of a slave ship, which, a few years ago, was circulated through England with so much effect. When the prisoners lie down on their floors by night, there must necessarily, at least in the women's wards, be the same bodily contact, and the same economical disposition of heads and legs, as were represented in that drawing of the deck of a slave ship.

When I entered into office, and for a considerable time afterwards, there were in the women-felons' yard, in Newgate, from one hundred to one hundred and thirty women; at the commencement of a Sessions there are generally the latter number, and there have been instances of the numbers being from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and seventy!

The wards being thirteen feet wide, admit, by night, of two rows to lie down at once in a length of thirty-seven feet; that is to say, twenty-five or thirty women, as it may be, in a row, having each a breadth of eighteen inches by her length! They have told me, that at times when the place is much crowded, all the interstices of the floor are covered, and two or three lie in breadth in the space afforded by the difference between the thirteen feet, the breadth of the room, and the length of two women.

The number of writs in the county of Middlesex is about 24,000 yearly. The payment of fees by those who ought to be

freely discharged, is a disgrace which the city of London would do well to remove: they are pecuniary oppressions inflicted on the pennyless. "A person summoned before the Lord Mayor, and bailing the charge, has 14*s.* 8*d.* to pay as gaol fees, though he has not been in custody; also 3*s.* 4*d.* for the bail bond!" A prisoner for debt—hateful power of incarceration, in a land of liberty!—after he has exhausted his means during imprisonment, in supporting his family, is driven to extreme distress to raise his fees; and parts with his last shilling, that should procure him a meal, to obtain his release. Not unfrequently, also, are the sufferings of a prison abused to the vilest of purposes. Would it be believed, that there are constantly a number of foreign sailors imprisoned in Newgate on sham debts, till their merciless kidnappers can obtain a bounty for them? Is not this a most inhuman mode of making a property of fellow-men? Happy the man who devises means of preventing this gross perversion of our laws of arrest!

Sir R. complained to several public officers on the state of matters committed to his charge; and the letters on both sides will be read with interest. In fact, they form not the least important part of the volume. We should even like to be acquainted with the opinions of those who have a thorough knowledge of proceedings in the offices, as to the inconveniences that might attend the remedies pointed out by Sir R. for these evils. We are not aware that the characters of the present officers are implicated: the truth is, that the immense increase of the metropolis has rendered nugatory those provisions for its government, which were well adapted to that end, and considered as amply sufficient, in the times when they were devised and established.

From an incidental expression, p. 236, which describes the city of London as conferring "the honours of *sepulture*" on the meritorious Howard, some might think he was buried in St. Paul's, whereas he is interred at Cherson, where he died. From the omission of a counter statement to that by which the sheriff was misled on the subject of the prison in Cold Bath Fields, (for which vide Panorama, Vol. III. p. 1307) it might be inferred that his facts had not been questioned. We hope that in other instances also, Sir R. has seen things in the least favourable light.—The institution of the Sheriff's Fund is truly honourable to the benevolence of the projector: may it be continued and augmented! The distribution of it is equally laudable. It produced full £500.

Disbursements to March, 1808.

	£.	s.	d.
To sixty-five persons, for temporary subsistence, on their being discharged from confinement, some of whom were sent back to their native places	34	17	6
For immediate relief to the distressed wives and children of numerous prisoners	32	15	0
For seven tons of potatoes, distributed at the rate of a pound, or half a pound per day among the prisoners, according to their necessities	58	10	0
For oatmeal, onions, and leeks, for a daily supply of oatmeal porridge to the female convicts	7	15	9
For coals and candles, for a moderate supply to all the poor wards	13	14	6
For soap and other articles calculated to promote cleanliness	6	10	0
For legal assistance, by means of which twenty-nine poor debtors have been liberated from Newgate after long imprisonment (the number of whose wives and children exceeded 120 souls), and many of them were sailors arrested by crimps on sham actions, or persons imprisoned on false pretences	23	10	0
For advice, assistance, and proceedings in regard to numerous other debtors	10	10	0
For sundry articles of clothing as shoes, stockings, shirts, jackets, petticoats, &c.	46	12	0
For porter allowed to mothers who had children at the breast, and for prisoners threatened with low fevers for want of adequate sustenance	6	14	0
For sundry disbursements, as rewards for cleanliness, &c.	8	10	0
For advertising, and for expences of printing	44	18	6

We conclude this article by stating the expences attached to the office of sheriff: that these should fall on a party who discharges an office of high honour and great responsibility, is not, in our opinion, any addition to the dignity of the Metropolis of the British empire.

As it may be an object of curiosity to many persons, and of useful information to others,

to know the expences of serving the office of sheriff at the present time, I have subjoined an outline of my own expences:

	£.	s.	d.
Inauguration dinner at Stationers' Hall, exclusive of wines.....	230	0	0
A fourth of the expences of the Guildhall dinner, on the 9th of November, one-fourth being paid by each sheriff, and two-fourths by the Lord Mayor, exclusive of wines	270	0	0
Dinners for three Sessions at the Old Bailey, nineteen days, at £35 per day	665	0	0
145 dozen of wine consumed at the above dinners, consisting of nine dozen of Champagne, sixteen dozen of Hock, eleven dozen of Claret, nineteen dozen of Madeira, seventy-nine dozen of Port, and eleven dozen of other wines, spirits, and liqueurs	450	0	0
Other public dinners, breakfasts, &c.	100	0	0
Fee farm rents, City officers, &c. &c.	180	0	0
Meat at the prisons, &c. &c. ...	200	0	0
State chariot, horses, state liveries, &c. &c.	550	0	0
	£2745	0	0

From which may be deducted about £500 of various allowances from the city, leaving the net expence to the person serving the office, of upwards of two thousand guineas!

I should, however, observe, that the quantity of wine is not always so great, many late sheriffs having consumed only from 100 to 120 dozen, and my colleague this year but 134 dozen. Sometimes the Old Bailey dinners are not so numerous, but the present year may be taken as an average.

American Annals, or a Chronological History of America, from its Discovery in MCCCCXCII to MDCCCVI by Abiel Holmes, D. D. with Additions and Corrections by the Author. 8vo. 2 Vols. pp. with a Map. Price 18s. Cambridge, (N. A.) printed. London, reprinted for Taylor, 1808.

The discovery and settlement of America has produced such an entire change in the condition and relative power of Europe, compared with other parts of the old world, and of the European states compared with each other, that a clear view of the history and character of the country, made known to us by that event, must be acceptable to every mind desirous of information. The subject, however is extensive; and the original documents are dispersed among many volumes now rare, and some scarcely to be obtained. Few writers, therefore, can have access to the primary sources of information, and not every one will take the necessary labour to explore bulky tomes, in search of collateral confirmation by dates, and of means for converting hints of facts into certainties.

Chronology is the surest test of history: it detects the errors of those who have not well considered the due course of things; and it discriminates where in a narrative full confidence may be placed, and where, the facts, or the order in which they are arranged, requires confirmation.

Chronological history embraces also the advantage of conciseness: but it is apt to degenerate into a mere list of dates, and to attach itself exclusively to events without explaining their causes, or examining the motives of the agents concerned in them. This too often subjects it to a dryness of manner, which is unfriendly to the graces of composition, and far from seductive to the general reader. Such however, is not a necessary consequence. Judicious enlargement on interesting occasions, and a happy selection of incidents, combine entertainment with accuracy.

Dr. Holmes appears to have been fully sensible of the arduous nature of his undertaking. It was often difficult for him to discover the truth, to his satisfaction, because those who composed the first accounts, by which he was to be guided, were themselves either remiss or inaccurate. They did not subject their narratives to any scrutiny deserving the name: and they little thought of the pains it would cost succeeding historians to harmonize their negligences. It was no less difficult for the Dr. to introduce amusement into his work. But, he has obviated both these causes of apprehension with great dexterity and judgment. He has diligently sought after all attainable correctness; and where he has subsequently obtained satisfaction on a doubtful question, he has candidly corrected his original error. He has, also, by means of copious and constantly occurring notes, included more information than most authors who have adopted this

manner of presenting history; and the contents of these notes, are in very many instances highly amusing, as well as instructive. In short, Dr. H. has conducted his performance like a man of skill. We have seldom seen a work that has pleased us better; and though being written *in*, and *for*, America, it partakes of the American spirit, yet we think it not only honourable to American literature, but a valuable accession to a British library, and shall certainly place it respectfully on our own shelves, for occasional consultation and reference. The present edition is, we understand, reprinted from a copy revised by the author, for the purpose of being naturalized among us; and we think ourselves fully justified in recommending it to whoever desires acquaintance with the incidents so far as we know them in the history of the New World.

Nevertheless, we cannot describe these volumes as containing a complete history of America. They comprise indeed the gradual progress of discovery, while the continent was yet unappropriated by the European powers, but they are soon restricted to North America, and to the English settlements there chiefly. Perhaps it is not possible, for want of documents, to communicate equal information on the progress of the colonies in the South. But, could it be obtained, the public would be under great obligation to the writer who should offer it in a convenient form.

The discovery of America may now be considered as an *ancient* fact: and we are glad to see that the Americans are desirous of verifying their antiquities. The first of these volumes, which treats on this subject especially, will engage our attention at present.

The spirit of discovery had been active, and suspicions of the existence of remote regions prevailed, before the voyage of Columbus to the New World. The intercourse of Europe with India, and the valuable commodities obtained from thence, were perhaps never totally unknown, and when they were found to confer wealth power, and honour, on states otherwise insignificant, the wish to participate in these emoluments, was "father to the thought" of obtaining them without interfering with those communities that now monopolized the traffic. As these gainful merchandizes entered Europe by the way of the Mediteranean, there is no wonder that Italians who were best acquainted with the India trade, should be the most ready in attempts to discover new channels in which to direct it. Columbus himself sought India; the Portuguese, under De Gama and others, sought India: and the desire of finding India, at whatever hazard, effected the discovery of America. Columbus passed seven years in prolonged solicitation, at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella: a state painful in a high degree to a generous spirit. But at length the vigorous mind of queen Isabella, listened to his arguments, and after having been twice repulsed, he was recalled to court. He sailed from Palos, with *three vessels and ninety men!* on the fourth of August 1492. One only of these vessels had a deck: the expence of their outfit was 2,500 *golden* crowns: about £4,000.

We should have approved of Dr. H.'s departure from conciseness so far as to have bestowed a page or two *extra* on the incidents of this voyage: the sight of birds flying, after having seen none for many days, the discovery of floating sea weed, apparently fresh from the shore, the changed colour of the water, the orders to slacken sail nightly, the offer of a reward to the first who discovered land, with the circumstance of Columbus himself being that discoverer, and pointing out the motions of a light on the shore, have ever appeared to us to be peculiarly interesting. The honours bestowed on the return of this immortal man, with the disgraces he experienced afterwards, are very instructive lessons on the subject of court favour; as well as proper material for the records of history. Dr. H. treats them with attention.

The report of these discoveries soon aroused the wishes of many for a participation in them. England had been visited by Bartholomew Columbus with the same proposals as were made to the court of Ferdinand and Isabella. The parsimonious Henry VII. declined the offer; — to the great prejudice of his country, say most writers; for, had he accepted it, the treasures of the New World had enriched our nation. We think otherwise. The precious metals are not true riches; they are the tokens of wealth, not wealth itself: Spain has not been really enriched by them; they glitter in the eyes of her population;—they glitter but

to delude. The industry of Britain is wealth of a kind superior to the ingots of Spain. However, it was extremely natural that the conversation both of court and city, when the news of Columbus's discoveries arrived, should be engrossed by those marvels. And now John Cabot, a Venetian, was readily granted the king's licence to put his fortune to the trial by attempting further discoveries. The commission for this purpose is dated March 5, in the *eleventh* year of Henry VII. who was crowned Oct. 30, 1485; consequently it falls in 1496. Dr. H. finds a difficulty here, which he might easily have solved, if he had recollected that the years of kings' reigns are not reckoned by the years of our Lord; but, that immediately after the decease of the predecessor the following reign is understood to commence. See Blackstone, and other law writers. The battle of Bosworth, on which event *the crown came to Henry*, was fought August 22, 1485; and the *eleventh* year from this day extends to Aug. 22, 1496; of course, March 5th falls in this year. There is another circumstance attending the royal commission given to Cabot, which demands verification. The king authorises this navigator and his sons to set up his ensigns "in quâcunque villâ, oppido, castro, insulâ, seu terrâ firmâ, A SE *novitèr inventis*"—in any land "*by them* newly discovered." As this occurs in three places of the instrument, some have supposed that the Cabots had *already* discovered some parts beyond sea, in a voyage purposely kept private. Can it mean no more than—in countries of which they shall be the original discoverers in this intended voyage? As the question of discovery is esteemed a question of honour among nations, and formerly was deemed of importance as conferring a title to property, this observation is submitted to the curious in our national registers. In this voyage Cabot discovered Newfoundland and North America: which have ever since been deemed parts and parcels of the British dominions. The successive *visitations* of Columbus, and other Spanish adventurers, in search of gold among the islands, and on the continent of America, with the calamities that befel the inhabitants in consequence, are stated by our author. They are daggers to the sympathising heart. They have loaded the name of Spaniard, of European, and of Christian, with a well merited obloquy never to be shaken off. Well might the Indians, whom these barbarians tormented, decline admission into paradise itself, if there they were to meet with their oppressors and tyrants.

The *infernal* successes of Cortes, were crowned by the conquest of Mexico in 1521. Dr. H. thus describes that event.

Twenty days having passed, during which the Spaniards had made continual entrance into the city, Cortes determined on a general assault. On the appointed day he marched with twenty-five horses, all his infantry, and more than a hundred thousand allies; his brigantines, with more than three thousand canoes, forming the two wings of his army on each side of the causeway. Having entered the city with little opposition, and commenced a most vigorous action, the Mexicans made some resistance, and then feigned a retreat. The Spaniards, pushing forward with emulation to enter the square of the market, unwarily left behind them a broad gap in the causeway, badly filled up; and the priests at this instant blew the horn of the god Painalton, when a multitude of Mexicans assembling, and pouring with fury upon the Spaniards and allies, threw them into confusion, and compelled them to retreat precipitately. In attempting to pass the gap, apparently filled up with faggots and other light materials, it sunk with the weight and violence of the multitude; when Spaniards, Tlascalans, horsemen, and infantry, plunged in promiscuously; the Mexicans at the same moment rushing upon them fiercely on every side. A tremendous conflict ensued. Cortes, who had come to the ditch, in aid of his defeated troops, was at length bringing them off, when he was seized by six chiefs, who had cautiously taken him alive, "to honour "their gods with the sacrifice of so illustrious "a victim," and were already leading him away for this purpose. His men, apprized of his capture, flew to his aid; and Christoval de Olea, cutting off with one stroke of his sword the arm of a Mexican, who held him, and killing four of the enemy, liberated his general, at the expence of his own life. Other soldiers arriving to the assistance of Cortes they took him out of the water in their arms, and placing him on a horse, hurried him off from the crowd of his enemies.

Various acts of mutual and bloody hostility succeeded by sea and by land and on the Mexican lake. Quauhtemotzin, the king of Mexico, though reduced to the greatest distress, still obstinately refusing to surrender, on repeated proposals of terms more honourable and indulgent, than, in such an extremity, he might perhaps have possibly expected: Cortes began with most of his forces to

attack some ditches and intrenchments; and Sandoval with another division attacked the city in the quarter of the north. Terrible was the havoc made this day among the Mexicans, more than forty thousand of whom, it is affirmed, were slain. The stench of the unburied carcases obliged the besiegers to withdraw from the city; but the next day they returned, to make the last assault on that district of it which was yet in possession of the Mexicans. All the three divisions of the troops, having penetrated into the great square in the centre of the city, made the attack at once, and pressed so hard on the feeble, exhausted citizens, that, finding no place of refuge, many threw themselves into the water, and some surrendered themselves to the conquerors. The Mexicans having previously prepared vessels, to save themselves by flight from the fury of the enemy, one of them, carrying the royal personages, escaped; but it was soon overtaken by a Spanish brigantine, and surrendered. "I am your prisoner," said Quauhtemotzin, the Mexican king, to the Spanish captain; "I have no favour to ask, but that you will shew the queen my wife, and her attendants, the respect due to their sex and rank." When conducted to Cortes he appeared neither with the sullen fierceness of a barbarian, nor with the dejection of a suppliant. "I have done what became a monarch. I have defended my people to the last extremity. Nothing now remains but to die. Take this dagger," continued he, laying his hand on one, which Cortes wore at his side, "plant it in my breast, and put an end to a life, which can no longer be of use." Cortes now ordered that all the Mexicans should leave the city without arms or baggage; and for three days and three nights all the three roads, leading from the city, were seen "full of men, women, and children, feeble, emaciated, and dirty, who went to recover in other parts" of the Mexican territory. The fate of the capital decided the fate of the empire, which was soon after entirely reduced under the dominion of Spain.

The name of this noble Mexican sovereign is usually written *Guatimozin*, but Dr. H. adopts the mode of writing suggested by Clavigero. In his notes to this passage the Dr. reprobates the injustice and cruelty of the conquerors. Pizarro afterwards receives equal detestation.

But we proceed to less painful subjects.

It appears that even before 1526 the merchants of England had commercial agents in the West Indies. This was gathered by Hackluyt, from "a certaine note or letter of remembrance written 1526 by master Nicholas Thorne, a principal merchant of Bristol, unto his friend and factorer, Thomas Midnal," then at St. Lucar, in Andalusia. Master Robert Thorne of Bristol (we suppose of the same family) fitted out two ships for discovery.

The colonists stationed in the newly discovered countries suffered many hardships; and some of them were twenty years without hearing from their mother country, or being heard of in it. And this seems to have been the conduct of most of the European states; Spanish, French, English, each paid but little *national* attention to establishments that were destined to be of immense estimation in after ages.

The general character of these colonists may enable us in some degree to account for this apathy of the European governments. The French Officer, Landoumiere, at Fort Caroline, in 1565, says, on mustering his men:

"I found nine or ten of them, whereof not past two or three had ever drawn sword out of a scabbard, as I thinke. Of the nine there were foure but young striplings, which served captaine Ribault and kept his dogs. The fifth was a cooke. Among those that were without the fort, and which were of the foresaid company of captaine Ribault, there was a carpenter of three score yeeres olde, one a beere-brewer, one olde crossebowe maker, two shoomakers, and four or five men that had their wives, a player on the virginals, two servants of Monsieur du Lys, one of Monsieur de Beauhaire, one of Monsieur de la Grange, and about four score and five or sixe in all, counting as wel lackeys as women and children. Those that were left me of mine owne company were aboute sixteene or seventeene that could beare armes, and all of them poore and leane: the rest were sicke and maymed."

Smith's description of the Virginian colonists in his time is too curious to be omitted.

There was "but one carpenter in the country; two blacksmiths; two saylers." Those, described as "labourers," were for the most part footmen, and gentlemen's attendants, who never did know what a dayes work was." Excepting the Dutchmen and Poles, and about a dozen others, "all the rest were poore gentlemen, tradesmen, servingmen, libertines, and such like, ten times more fit to spoyle a commonwealth, than either to begin one or but help to maintain one."

On the slow progress of colonization, Dr. H. observes:

At the time of queen Elizabeth's death (1603), which was 110 years after the discovery of America by Columbus, neither the French, Dutch, nor English, nor any other nation, excepting the Spanish, had made any permanent settlement in this new world. In *North America* not a single European family could be found. The French had *now* (1606) just begun to make settlements in Canada and Acadie; and these, with the Spanish soldiers, maintained at two or three posts in Florida, appear to have been all the Europeans in North America.

But speedily after this period North America became better known, and was resorted to by those who intended here to spend their lives. Early in king James's reign many discoveries were made, and the nation began to take an interest in its distant settlements.

In 1606 the grant, made to Sir Walter Raleigh, being void by his attainder, several gentlemen, by the incitement of Mr. Richard Hakluyt, petitioned king James, to grant them a patent for the settling of two plantations on the main coasts of America. The king accordingly, by a patent, dated the tenth day of April, divided that portion of North America, which stretches from the thirty-fourth to the forty-fifth degree of latitude, into two districts nearly equal. The southern, called the first colony, he granted to the London company; the Northern, called the second colony, he granted to the Plymouth company. He authorized Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers, Richard Hakluyt, Edward Maria Wingfield, and their associates, chiefly resident in London, to settle any part, that they should choose, of the southern district; and vested in them a right of property to the land, extending along the coast fifty miles on each side of the place of their first habitation, and reaching into the interior country a hundred miles. The northern district he allotted, as a place of settlement, to several knights, gentlemen, and merchants of Bristol, Plymouth, and other parts of the west of England, with a similar grant of territory.

The supreme government of the colonies, that were to be settled, was vested in a council, resident in England, to be named by the king, according to such laws and ordinances, as should be given under his sign manual; and the subordinate jurisdiction was committed to a council, resident in America, which was also to be nominated by the king, and to act conformably to his instructions.

The charter, while it thus restricted the emigrants in the important article of internal regulation, secured to them and their descendants all the rights of denizens, in the same manner, as if they had remained or had been born in England; and granted them the privilege of holding their lands in America by the freest and least burdensome tenure. The king permitted whatever was necessary for the sustenance or commerce of the new colonies to be exported from England, during the space of seven years, without paying any duty; and as a farther incitement to industry, he granted them liberty of trade with other nations; and appropriated the duty, to be levied on foreign commodities, for twenty-one years, as a fund for the benefit of the colonies. He also granted them liberty of coining for their own use; of repelling enemies; and of staying ships, that should trade there without leave.

One of the methods adopted for the increase of their number, if not the most delicate, was perhaps the most politic. The enterprizing colonists being generally destitute of families, Sir Edwin Sandys, the treasurer, proposed to the Virginia company, in 1620, to send over a freight of young women, to become wives for the planters. The proposal was applauded; and ninety girls, "young and uncorrupt," were sent over in the ships, that arrived this year; and, the year following, sixty more, handsome, and well recommended to the company for their virtuous education and demeanour. *The price of a wife, at the first, was one hundred pounds of tobacco; but, as the number became scarce, the price was increased to one hundred and fifty pounds, the value of which, in money, was three shillings per pound.* This debt for wives, it was ordered, should have the precedency of all other debts, and be first recoverable.

Beside the transportation of reputable people, the king commanded the treasurer and council of the Virginia company, to send to Virginia a hundred dissolute persons, to be delivered to them by the knight marshal; and they were accordingly sent over as servants. The early custom of transporting vicious and profligate people to that colony, as a place of punishment and disgrace, though designed for its benefit, yet became ultimately prejudicial to its growth and prosperity.

A Dutch ship, putting into Virginia, sold twenty negroes to the colony; and these were the first negroes imported into Virginia.

We find it extremely difficult to form any decided opinion on the numbers of inhabitants in the various parts of America at the time of their discovery. We would willingly flatter ourselves that it was greatly exaggerated by those who first visited them; and if we may adduce a modern instance as an example, this opinion has something more than probability to support it. Capt. Cook unquestionably estimated the population of

Otaheite much too high. He did not make, and possibly could not make, sufficient allowances for the impulse of that curiosity by which natives from all parts were urged to visit that station where his ship lay, or to follow the vessel with unsatisfied gaze, while coasting round the island. It should be recollected that these people had no occupation which fixed them to any particular place: and therefore they suffered no inconvenience from persevering to gratify their curiosity. Whether the Spaniards were not under an equal deception must ever remain uncertain. But, when we read of *one million* of inhabitants of Hispaniola, in 1492, reduced to *sixty thousand* in 1507, and in the same proportion elsewhere, we cannot but infer as well as wish, an error of great excess in the first estimate.

It is certain, that the desolation of the original inhabitants was in North America much less rapid; though most certainly, they suffered extensive devastations by diseases introduced among them, of the nature of which they were ignorant, as well as by wars, with their attendant calamities.

In 1674, Daniel Gookin, of Cambridge, completed his historical collections of the Indians, in New England; which furnishes an authentic account of their numbers, customs, manners, religion, government, and condition.

This work was dedicated to king Charles II. and seems to have been prepared for publication; but it was not published until the year 1792, when it was printed in the collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society [i. 141—227.] From this respectable authority we learn the numbers of the principal Indian nations in N. England, in 1674. There were then within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts:

1. The Pequods (formerly 4000 warriors) then containing	*Men.* 300
2. The Narragansets (formerly 5000 do.) about	1000
3. The Pawkunnawkuts (formerly about 3000) nearly extinct	
4. The Massachusetts (formerly 3000)	
5. The Pawtuckets (formerly about 3000)	250

There were, at that time, 7 old towns of Praying Indians.

We cannot doubt, but that if these nations had committed to record the events of their enterprizes, and the exploits of their great men, they would exhibit many exalted characters, and heroes of the most admirable qualities. With an instance or two in support of this opinion we shall close the present article, intending to consider the second volume at a future opportunity.

Can we but honour the dignity that glows in the answer of Nanunttenoo, head sachem of the Narragansets, under circumstances calculated to appal the firmest fortitude?

He had ventured down from the northern wilderness toward Seaconck, near the seat of Philip, to procure seed corn, to plant the towns, which the English had deserted on Connecticut river. This sachem was a son of Miantonimoh, and inherited the pride of his father. He would not accept his life, when offered on the condition, that he should make peace with the English. When he was informed, that it was determined to put him to death, he said: "I like it well; I shall die before my heart is soft, or I shall have spoken any thing unworthy of myself." The Moheagan sachem, his counsellors, and the principal Pequots, shot him at Stonington. Trumbull, i. 362.

The remarks of our author on occasion of the death of Philip, a most dreadful enemy to the settlers in New England, prove him to be a man of consideration and candour. We are struck with their justice: and at the same time we think them truly honourable to the Dr.'s philanthropy and magnanimity.

The death of Philip, in retrospect, makes different impressions from what were made at the time of the event. It was then considered as the extinction of a virulent and implacable enemy; it is now viewed as the fall of a great warrior, a penetrating statesmen, and a mighty prince. It then excited universal joy and congratulation, as a prelude to the close of a merciless war; it now awakens sober reflections on the instability of empire, the peculiar destiny of the aboriginal race, and the inscrutable decrees of Heaven. The patriotism of the man was then overlooked in the cruelty of the savage; and little allowance was made for the natural jealousy of the sovereign, on account of the barbarities of the warrior. Philip, in the progress of the English settlements, foresaw the loss of his territory, and the extinction of his tribe: and made one mighty effort to prevent those calamities. Our pity for his misfortunes would be still heightened, if we could entirely rely on the tradition (mentioned by Callendar, 73), that Philip and his chief old men were at first averse to the war; that Philip wept with grief, at the news of the first English who were killed; and that he was pressed into

these measures by the irresistible importunity of his young warriors. The assurance, on the other hand, of the equity of our ancestors, in giving the natives an equivalent for their lands, is highly consoling. The upright and pious governor Winslow, in a letter dated at Marshfield, 1 May, 1676, observes: "I think I can clearly say, that before these present troubles broke out, the English did not possess one foot of land in this colony, but what was fairly obtained by honest purchase of the Indian proprietors. We first made a law, that none should purchase or receive of gift any land of the Indians, without the knowledge and allowance of our court. And lest yet they should be straightened, we ordered that Mount Hope, Pocasset, and several other necks of the best land in the colony, because most suitable and convenient for them, should never be bought out of their hands." See Hubbard's Narrative (where this important letter is inserted entire) and Hazard, Coll. ii. 531—534.

A Vocabulary, English and Greek, arranged systematically, to advance the Learner in scientific, as well as verbal, Knowledge. Designed for the Use of Schools. By Nathaniel Howard. 12mo. pp. 164. Price 5s. Longman and Co. London. Rees and Curtis, Plymouth. 1808.

THE intention of this small volume is of that description which we think it our duty to encourage. We are of opinion, that to learners of any language, the terms of it cannot be made too familiar. The more frequently they are presented to the mind, by common occurrences in life, or by articles with which the learner is most likely to be intimate, the more effectually is he transported, as as it were, to the time, or the country where the language was, or is, vernacular: and the stronger impression is made on his mind. We therefore commend without hesitation, the *intention* of this volume, which contains lists of words referring to the principal subjects of natural knowledge: as, the solar system, the elements, animals, man, diseases, intellect, ethics, household furniture, implements, building, arms, occupations, &c. To some of the articles concise remarks are added.

But the *execution* of a volume like the present, small though it be, is an arduous, as well as an important undertaking. The compiler should not only understand Greek, but English also, thoroughly; and should, from among sundry apparently synonimous terms, which our language presents, select that *one* which is most suitable to the subject, and most aptly expresses its nature, derivation, or composition. In elementary books the utmost care should be taken that correct ideas be imparted to the learner. Youth, which is usually the time of life for learning, is also that for retaining what is learned; and to have occasion to complain of errors fixed in the mind by tuition, is doubly mortifying to the ingenuous. The Italian proverb applies to such but too correctly: "If you knew nothing, you would soon know something." By way, therefore of enforcing the propriety of our remarks, we shall adduce a few instances of what in our opinion, might be improved in the work before us.

"*A comet flies* 14,000 *miles in a minute.*"—Comets are not all of equal velocity.

"*A race-horse can run nearly a mile in a minute.*" The flying Childers might; but not every race-horse. Our author has here, and in many other instances, taken particular facts as general truths: a too prolific parent of error, on many occasions!

Among ecclesiastical matters, "a sacrament;" and "baptism," appear: but not the Lord's supper, or *Eucharist*; though that be commonly called "the sacrament," by way of eminence.

"Charity, Αγαπη." — *Charity* is so commonly taken in another sense among us, that of alms-giving, that it ought by no means to have been adopted as equivalent to *Agape*. Perhaps our word *affection* had been more expressive. We acknowledge the difficulty of distinguishing the term: yet all the grace of a remarkable passage in the N. T. turns on the emphasis of this word, John. xxi. 15. Our Lord says to Peter: "Dost thou love me *affectionately*, ἀγαπας?" The conscious Apostle declines using the word *Agape* in reply, but answers in a more modest tone: "Thou knowest that I *love* thee, φιλω:" —The second time our Lord uses *Agape*, and again Peter answers by *philo*:—but, the third time Jesus condescends to his now cautious disciple; and says: "Simon, dost thou *love* me, φιλεις?" and to this, Peter, though vexed, replies boldly: "Thou knowest that I love thee,

philo." It is difficult to preserve the spirit of such apparently synonimous, but really selected terms, in translation. This conversation, however, may be taken as a proof of the necessity for adopting the most suitable English word from among several which present themselves as synonimous. The beauty of this incident is totally lost in our public version.

"Turkey, Μελεαγρις." Mr. H. knows, no doubt, that naturalists are not agreed that the turkey is the *Meleagris* of the ancients; some have thought it was the Guinea fowl. Vide Pennant, Daines Barrington, &c.

"Slow-worm, Τυφλινος." Another name for this creature in English is *Blind-worm*: certainly the Greek alludes to blindness.

Had our author departed a little from his conciseness, on some subjects, we should not have thought the worse of him for it. When he had called our "apple-tree *Melea*," he might have distinguished the "Melea *Persike*, the peach:" the "Melea *Armeniake*, the apricot;" the "Melea *Kydona*: the quince:" of the latter indeed he says "*brought from Cydon in Crete:*" why then not inform us on the former, that one was brought from Persia, the other from Armenia, as the name of each respectively imports?

"A sinew, Νευρον:" rather, a *nerve*.

"A consumption, Φθισις, Μαρασμος." *Marasmus* had better have been rendered *decay* or *wasting*; for the purpose of distinctness.

"Reproach, Ατιμια;" rather *infamy*: the *A* being privative. When Solon ordered a citizen who would not discharge the duties of citizenship to be *Atimos*, he did not order him to be *reproached*, but, to be held *infamous*; disgraced.

"A church porch, Προπυλαιον." No: the *Propulea* at Athens, was not a *church* porch.

"A tradesman, Τεχνιτες." We do not discover in *technites* any reference to *trade*: it imports an artist; and so our author, a few lines lower, "a workman Χειροτεχνες:" i. e. a *hand*-artist.

"A cushion, Προσκεφαλαιον;"—but a cushion may belong to a seat: whereas *proskephalaion*, clearly refers to the *head*: and our author has elsewhere rendered it *pillow*.

"The blade of corn, Καλαμος."—No: the *stem*, reed, or even cane, is *Kalamos*: but the *blade* is better expressed by Σταχυς.

We have had repeated occasion to enforce the necessity of an acquaintance with *things* in whoever would understand *words* properly and correctly. The various parts of knowledge are, in fact; supports to each other, and very rarely can one be attacked, and yet be complete.

Mr. H. may rest assured that we do not undervalue his work: but as it professes to be intended for the use of schools, we conceive that we ought to discharge a duty to the rising generation; and also support our opinion by instances. If Mr. H profits by our hints, he will thank us: let him revise his work carefully; distinguish ancient Greek from modern convenient *Greekifications:* omit all reference to the Chinese, Japanese, and Hottentots, in a work that should be purely Greek; and correct the press with persevering assiduity; it will then become an useful book.

To the errata add: for Νεμηνια, read Νεομηνια, the new moon, p. 2; for Αμνος, read Αρνος, a lamb, p. 12.

Anatomia Britannica. A System of Anatomy and Physiology, selected from the Works of Haller, Albinus, Monro, Winslow, Hunter, Soemmerring, Scarpa, Cruikshank, Masgagni, Murray, Walter, Sabbatier, Meckel, Zuin, &c. &c. Second Edition. 3 Vols. 12mo. Wilson, London, 1808.

We do not clearly comprehend by what right or propriety a work, professing to be a compilation from *foreign* authors, assumes the title *Britannica*. Neither are we quite satisfied, as to the authority in pursuance, of which our author takes upon him to censure omissions in some of his contemporaries, who have deserved well of their country. There is a great deal of valuable information collected in these volumes; as might be expected from the writers alluded to in the title page; but they are altogether incomplete, through the absence of plates. This omission, it strikes us, must prove an insuperable obstacle to the popularity of the book. The work is closely, and neatly printed.

A System of Divinity, in a Course of Sermons, on the first Institutions of Religion; on the Being and Attributes of God; on some of the most important Articles of the Christian Religion, in Connection; and on the several Virtues and Vices of Mankind, &c. By the Rev. W. Davy, A. B. Lustleigh, Devon. Printed by Himself.--Fourteen copies only. 1795-1807.

TWENTY-SIX VOLUMES! collected, selected, compiled, composed, and printed, all by the Author's own hand!—*pro bono publico*. Oh! for a hero of a Reviewer whose indefatigability is proof against the task of scrupulously examining the contents of these *six and twenty volumes!* The first of them contains 412 pages, besides *Dedicatio*, (Deo Omnipotenti) *Ad Lectorem* (Benignissime Lector, si sit e millibus *unus* qui legat hoc opus)—and Preface. Nor are these all; for by the ingenious contrivance of notes, and, *literally*, notes *upon* notes, as well as extracts upon extracts, and afterthoughts upon afterthoughts, folding upon others (we have not seen the like since we contemplated Jacob Behmen's "Tree of Life in the Soul of Man," &c.) the *readable* quantity of these pages is greatly increased. Now what can the PANORAMA, the attention of which is called to a multitude of objects on all sides, and without intermission, do, in a case like this?——We commend the intention of the author, as he has explained it in his preface; we admire the spirit of perseverance, with which he is endowed; his courage in undertaking the work, and his diligence in executing it, alike excite our astonishment!—and, for once, we own ourselves baffled,—incessant readers as we are!——Nevertheless, to judge by what has met our eye, Mr. Davy has selected some good things, and his compendium includes much information, not readily to be found in any other work. He does not indeed, profess, to have paid much attention to composition, to style, to logical deduction, or to the *lucidus ordo*, which as critics we might have desired: but then his work defies criticism, by other properties, and we wish neither his head nor our own may *ache*, till his labours have been duly considered, and appreciated. The small number of copies printed by this typographer, precludes the idea of popularity from his work; (how, therefore, could he anticipate "*e millibus* unus qui legat hoc opus?) To compensate this defect, we have thought it incumbent on us to record the labours of this industrious wight, and moreover to assure posterity, that the nineteenth century, at its opening, produced not only *adamantine* men of learning but men of labour; witness one in particular, who collected, selected, compiled, composed, and printed, by his own hand, *pro bono publico*, no less than twenty-six volumes! on the subject of divinity, only!—We recommend him to the office of Illustrator Royal, or Commentator General on the statutes *at large*: if his salary be equal to his labour, it will be a pretty thing enough.

Stories of Old Daniel: or Tales of Wonder and Delight. 12mo. pp. 96. Price 3s 6d. 1808.

THE Panorama has been characterized as maintaining "the *cant* of morality:" very well; in the spirit of that *cant*, then, we object to old Daniel's telling his stories on Thursdays and *Sundays*. There was no necessity for this: but it is a sly inuendo, not intended to promote the *religious* observance of that sacred day. Why could not the author have given us leave to applaud him without a counter check?

Observations on Seduction and Prostitution, and on the evil Consequences arising from them; extracted from Matthew Henry's Exposition on the Old and New Testament. By Mary Smith, a Penitent, late of the Magdalen Hospital, and published for her Benefit: with a Poem, by Mr. Pratt, &c. Second Edition. 12mo. Price 2s. 6d. Hatchard. London. 1808.

THE unfortunate young woman who arranged the following pages for the press, is an orphan and a penitent, late of the Magdalen Hospital. She takes this opportunity of returning her sincere thanks to the governors and managers of that valuable institution for their protection, and for the instruction which has been the means of convincing her of her error, and pointing out to her the paths of virtue; humbly hoping that the public will encourage her efforts to deter others from falling into the snares of seduction, and enable her, by the profits arising from the sale of this work, to settle herself in a business which may provide for her future wants in this world.

An Exposition of the Practice of affusing Cold Water on the Surface of the Body, as a Remedy for the Cure of Fever: to which are added, Remarks on the Effects of Cold Drink, and of Gestation in the Open Air in certain Conditions of that Disease. By Robert Jackson, M. D. 8vo. pp. 445. Price 10s. 6d. Edinburgh, Wm. Martin and Co. John Murray, London, 1808.

THIS is a desultory tract on one of the fashionable innovations in medicine. The simple applications of the early ages of physic, gave place to the more complex systems of chemistry and pharmacy. The mechanical theories alternately displaced clinical and empirical notions, and receded before them. In later times, specifics have been revived, mysteries restored to their primitive dignity, and an acknowledged or implied perfection of understanding, has been assumed as the personal right of individuals not at all elevated by their talents, learning, or judgment, above the common classes of mankind.

Among the scintillations of novelty to which the admiration of Englishmen, particularly, and of late years Europeans generally, has been directed, the use of cold water in the cure of diseases very different in their nature and symptoms has been repeatedly displayed. The author, whose work is now before us, presents his remarks to the public on new grounds which perhaps he can best explain in his own words.

I observed that Dr. Currie, (who has also recommended affusion) not only expressed himself ambiguously on the score of *my* pretensions, but that he endeavoured to controvert the grounds of the principle according to which *I* acted, judging it to be erroneous, consequently concluding the effect to be imperfect or unfortunate, *I* entered into the subject at large, and have now given a form to *my* work different from what *I* had originally designed. For, circumstanced as *I* am, *I* consider it to be a *duty*, which *I* owe to *myself* to substantiate the truth of *my* claim as a matter of historical fact. *I* even hold it to be a *duty* which *I* owe to the station which *I* have held in the public service, to produce evidence that *my* principle has not been applied injuriously in practice upon those who were committed to my care; and, moreover, as *my* writings are *still* before the world, *I* think it *due to the world* that *I* vindicate *them* from the imputation of leading any one into error who may be disposed to consult *them* with a view to information.

So much for the motives of the author.

It appears to have been assumed by Dr. Currie that the effect of affusion depended on the regulation of temperament effected by it:—on the reduction of the matter of heat accumulated in the system. Dr. Jackson thinks otherwise.

I have here (says the Doctor, p. 274,) ventured a step farther, and *I* think *I* have done so with safety and with success. *I* shall endeavour to give an illustration of it by example. *I* suppose a case presented where the febrile heat is deficient in degree, or where it is unequally distributed *in* the surface. In this case *I* conduct the patient into an apartment where the air is of a high temperature. *I* apply warm fomentations to the extremities, *I* purify the skin by friction with brushes, soap, and warm water, *I* affuse warm water on the surface generally, or *I* immerse the *whole body* into a warm bath.

Afterwards the author proceeds:

I do not attempt to influence *the election* of the reader further than to suggest to him that the condition which I thus prepare, is calculated to give success to the application of *cold water*: even on the supposition that cold water produces its salutary effect by acting on increased heat, for *the heat is increased* superficially; and it is *more equally diffused*, &c. than as the disease presents itself in the natural form.

If the reader feels the same impression as the writer of this article, he will be at a loss to know whether, on the whole, Dr. Jackson has not supported rather than destroyed the hypothesis against which he contends. It is evident that he artificially creates that state of the system which his opponent considers to be most beneficially acted upon by the practice which on different principles they recommend with equal earnestness.

The practice of the author must be collected from scattered hints, for there is no proper division of the work, and it is interspersed with much ambiguous and irrelevant matter.

I may, however, remark that the *impression* of this remedy, as *I* have had an opportunity of witnessing, has not always an effective operation.

I think *I* may be allowed to say, that he (Dr. Currie) has not drawn his rule of prac-

tice from a view of fevers in their violent forms.

I endeavour to simplify the disease. *I* thus attempt to moderate the precipitancy of its cause.

I endeavour (p. 281) to form the case, that is to *create the condition*, and having *created the condition*, *I* apply the means with confident expectation of success.

It was *my* custom at *one* time, particularly in the West Indies, to dash the water on the head and about the shoulders, with force and *in quantity* by means of buckets. *I* now ordinarily, particularly in Britain, pour it on the head and shoulders *through* a large sponge: *I* pour it however in such quantity as to imitate the streams of a shower bath. p. 163.

And why then, we would ask, ought not the shower bath so long known, and so frequently used, to have been fairly and concisely recommended?

From the different dates of the author's journal, it may be inferred that the practice described was principally pursued between the years 1790 and 1796. As so long a period has elapsed since, it might have been expected that the theory contained in the work under consideration would have been either confirmed by more mature experience, or rejected on account of its disadvantages. This is a blank in the *great lottery* of medicine: for such seems now to be the character of medical science.

Dr. Jackson should have modelled his book after the example of those excellent medical guides, who have fully related disappointments as well as successes. He should have enabled his readers to determine on his qualifications for the task he undertook, by fairly stating the degree of his experience in the remedy recommended, *in comparison* with other remedies. He should have told us, how long he resided in Jamaica, and the other stations in the West Indies, which were the scenes of his *exploits*.

The language of experience and practical knowledge is always entitled to respect and deference, however unpolished or incorrect, as far as relates to mere construction: but then, the facts of *experience* and *practice* being the solid basis of the doctrines delivered, must be duly established and ascertained: for however plausible a specious and glittering eloquence may be, and however the rich luxuriance of language may sometimes conduce "to make the worse appear the better reason," homely thoughts expressed in vulgar language, must be recommended by sound judgment and discreet research,—or they will always be despised.

These remarks on composition, as particularly applicable to books on medical subjects, which have been too often scarcely fit for perusal, will we trust, not only be received with candour, but applied with attention and facility. They apply to many other performances of a similar nature to the present: and we trust that they will procure a due and liberal reception among those who are desirous of presenting to the public, in print, the result of their studies or experience.

No man can read Hippocrates, Celsus, or Sydenham, without combining the honour due to the physician with the respect which is attached to the cultivator of elegant literature. There are many modern names which might be added to these illustrious authors.

But as the sum and substance of physic is to apply rational ideas, with logical precision, to the removal of diseases:—so the principle and perfection of medical writings is to embrace an accurate discrimination of symptoms, and a correct arrangement of remedial applications, philosophically adapted to the removal of disease: and whosoever attempts to make a display of his knowledge and gifts, for such a purpose, unless he can write at least intelligibly, will clog the wheels of science rather than improve the mechanism of the machine or increase the accuracy and facility of its movements.

The Contrast: a Poem; including Comparative Views of Britain, Spain, and France, at the present Moment. In two Parts. Addressed to an English Nobleman. By S. Pratt, Esq., Author of "Gleanings in England," &c. 8vo. pp. 24. Price 2s. Cradock and Joy, London, 1808.

The popularity of the subject of this pleasing poem will plead sufficiently to the reader for our extracting the preface, explaining the author's intentions; and the justice due to him prompts us to add a specimen or two of the poetry.

That part of the following poem, addressed to the nobleman (Earl of Shaftesbury)

alluded to in the title, and which relates to the long-delayed and as long-wished return of him and of his family to England, from the country which forms one of the principal CONTRASTS, was written very soon after his arrival. The kindness with which the MS. was received by those who saw it, induced a desire to render it more deserving of that reception, by a careful revision. A tedious illness, however, and various occupations which could not yield even to the plea of indisposition, withheld for many months the power of bringing to the task the necessary degree of unembarrassed attention.—In the mean time, those wonders—I had almost written, the miracles—in the south of Spain began to be performed, and have ever since continued in radiant progress. My very soul followed their track of glory; and almost every day has enlarged my hopes, and diminished my fears, on their heart-commanding subject. I devoted the first hours of my convalescence, and the first impulses of my enthusiasm, to this new and animating theme. On recurring to the unfinished poem, I was struck with the possibility of running the two subjects together; or, rather, of making both more powerful by union. I am warm in the hope that the public mind will feel they assimilate; at least that they are brought very strongly to bear in way of CONTRAST; tending thereby to promote a cause, which is the echo of every voice, and the vibration of every heart; and certainly a cause the most important and sublime that has, for many centuries, "rivetted the undivided attention of Europe."

From realms, my lord, where pow'r unlicens'd reigns,
And cheated vassals seem to hug their chains;
Where trembling slaves suppress the heartfelt sigh,
And, gall'd by fetters, rave for liberty!
From cities sack'd, and villages on fire,
Where scarce is sav'd the crutch'd or bed-rid sire;
Where, near her hour of trial, shrieks the wife,
And the scar'd babe untimely springs to life;
Welcome, thrice welcome, to your native land,
Where still fair Freedom makes her awful stand;
Where still Religion holds her sacred sway,
And points to regions of eternal day.

.....

But, broad and general while the ruins spread,
One gen'rous nation rose, as from the dead;
E'en from its ashes, as by heav'n's command,
In fire it rose, the phœnix of the land!
Yet, ah! it was not the fierce meteor's glare,
That burns awhile, then dissipates in air;
'Twas not the madd'ning ferment of an hour,
Nor meaner struggle for a change of pow'r;
'Twas not a sordid, mercenary race,
That move to battle with a hireling's pace:
Nor the plann'd contest that from party springs,
Nor partial strife of yet inferior things;
Nor yet the multitude's unlicens'd rage,
That for vile gold on either side engage:
No! t'was the magnet, which all nature draws
To one supreme and universal cause,
That touches at a thousand points the heart,
Wakes us to bliss or agonizing smart;
That rocks the cradle where our infants lie:
Throbs in each pulse, and breathes in ev'ry sigh;
That guards the dwellings where our loves reside,
The father's transports and the matron's pride;
And in the forms of parent, child, or wife,
Endears the sweet affinities of life,
Yes, t'was th' attraction which, where'er we roam,
True as the polar needle, points to home;
All that can bind us to this world of care,
Chief source of ev'ry joy, of ev'ry pray'r;
Nay, all that soars beyond this mortal span,
And lifts the nobler hopes of favour'd man—
Oh! 'twas the magnet, above earth's controul,
Which to sublimer regions draws the soul;
Ascends, with force divine, the blest abode,
And, finding there its centre, points to God!

.....

With speed of thought to each congenial shore,
As if a seraph, wing'd, the tidings bore,
Flies the electric spark unnumber'd ways,
Spreads as it moves, and gathers to a blaze!
The brave Gallicians catch the holy fire;
Asturia, Murcia, Arragon, respire;
Estremadura, Leon, Biscay, join,
And prostrate millions, as by breath divine,
Leap into form, like atoms in the hour
When anarchy obey'd th' Almighty pow'r;
When, from confusion, beauteous order sprang,
And th' harmonious spheres with plaudits rang.
Ye virtue-prov'd and heav'n-appointed host,
The world's new wonder, and your country's boast,
To you the high-plum'd glory is assign'd,
To give the proud example to mankind!
In times like these, when foul corruption's art
Has ply'd with bulky bribes the struggling heart;
When oft the trusted soldier has been stain'd,
Whole armies sacrific'd, and empires drain'd;
When vaunting heroes have to ruffians grown,
And sold at once their country and the crown:
In treach'rous times like these, 'tis yours to shew
The statesman's wisdom, and the warrior's glow
The stern disdain of interest, and of sway,
And all that leads the yielding mind astray;
Brave, wise, and loyal, generous, and just,
Ye hold the reigns of government in trust;

Too proud to fill e'en a deserted throne,
But make a captive prince's wrongs your own,
Myriads of faithful subjects to restore,
His rightful sceptre and defrauded pow'r,
Your sons, your daughters, feel one pious aim,
And pant to share hereditary fame;
Feel their descent from an unconquer'd train,
Or they who rose more glorious from the chain.
Yes, ye remember what your records tell,
When the proud legions with Sempronius fell:
What then was Spain let the fierce Moor declare,
When great Pelagio led his troops to war;
When Lusitania's heroes took the field;
While vanquish'd thousands to their prowess yield;
When the imperial mistress of the world
Saw her choice cohorts in confusion hurl'd;
When her two Scipios, dreadful in their might,
And Asdrubal but ill sustain'd the fight;
When from the walls of Tripoli was sought;
Th' expected triumph, with no conquest bought;
Ventilius, vanquish'd, and in chains appear'd,
And Christian banners were by Christans rear'd!
Carthage, thy Hannibal was sore oppress'd;
Proud Rome! thy eagle dropp'd the tow'ring crest,
Thy bribes, thy arts, thy arms, were all withstood,
And thy wreaths stain'd with the republic's blood.

.....

And Thou, rever'd and sympathizing land,
Prompt to extend the ever-helping hand
Where'er oppression lifts his iron rod,
Hostile to man, and impious to his God;
Friend to the friendless or by flood or field,
Thy vanquish'd foe's best buckler, spear, and shield:
O! native Albion! from whose heav'n-blest store
Flows the rich tide of bounty to each shore;
By foreign rage or homebred tumults cross'd,
All the fierce passions in thy mercy lost:
In war, in peace, to thee the suff'rers come,
Exiles from ev'ry clime, and find a home;
Find the soft solace of thy shelt'ring arms,
And, like a cradled infant, safe from harms;
The heavy laden lay their burthens down,
While Pity's tearful smile succeeds thy frown:
Thou, Tyrant's envy, and thou, Patriot's boast,
Still give thy aid to wrong'd Iberia's coast;
Assert her cause, assist her just defence,
And greatly prove her SECOND PROVIDENCE!

.....

Our sympathy with the valiant Spaniards, needs no proof beyond that which is presented by the pages of our last and present number: may the result of their inexpressibly important struggle afford triumphant subjects of gratulation to the "Muse of Fire!"

Six Sermons on the Church Catechism; originally delivered in the Parish Church of High Wycombe, Bucks, 1797—1801, at the Busby Lecture. Now first revised and published, with Notes Critical and Expository, by the Rev. W. B. Williams, M. A. 8vo. pp. 132, price 3s. 6d. boards. Rivingtons. London. 1808.

A CATECHISM, being itself an instruction for youth, cannot be too plain and simple; yet from a variety of causes it may require elucidation, and from a still greater variety it may require enforcing. The young may receive, by such means, principles of great efficacy and benefit in future life, and the aged, from the renewal of sentiments not wholly obliterated, neither yet wholly in their pristine vigour, may experience at the same time both pleasure and profit. Subjects of this nature, therefore, when formed into a course of sermons, are well calculated to engage attention, and thereby to do good. Mr. Williams has fulfilled his task with spirit He is a fixed and hearty churchman. His explanation of sundry church doctrines will not be recommended by their Calvinism to some of his clerical brethren. He supports his opinions, however, by appeals to a cloud of writers on the subjects he discusses, and appears to have taken no ordinary pains in his researches after truth. We cannot follow him in these researches, but must content ourselves with specimens of his labours. We shall first extract Mr. W's. history of our national catechism, as a fit subject for all to be acquainted with.

The Reformers began, most judiciously, with such things as were generally acknowledged by the two contending parties in the church. The first catechism therefore consisted simply of the creed, the ten commandments, and the Lord's prayer. Nor was it an easy effort to bring even these into general use. They were received by the majority, in the midst of the profound ignorance which then reigned, as a species of magical incantation. And it was long, before the grossness of vulgar conception could comprehend, that the creed, the decalogue, and prayer of our Lord, were merely intended to confirm their faith, direct their practice, and assist them in their devotions.

This appears to have been the only progress made in *catechetical* instruction from the be-

ginning of the Reformation to the year 1549. About that time, a farther effort was attempted by archbishop *Cranmer*, as it is commonly supposed. He ventured to add a few cautious, explanatory passages; which was all the prejudices of men would as yet admit. In the year 1553, however, an improved attempt was hazarded: a catechism was published *by authority*, in which the preceding articles were more fully expounded, and a brief explanation of the *sacraments* was annexed. This, from being printed in his reign, and having the royal injunction * prefixed, is generally called "King *Edward* the *Sixth*'s Catechism;" and in it the complete model of our present one was laid."†

Thus the matter rested until the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. It was at length published, nearly in its present form, in the year 1563.‡

It being afterwards thought necessary that something should be taught as to the doctrine of the *sacraments*, King James the First appointed the bishops to add a short and plain explanation of them, which was done accordingly by Bishop Overal, then Dean of St. Paul's, with the approbation of his brethren. §

Our author describes the doctrines of this Compendium of instruction as being

Designed for the most extensive benefit; its *doctrines* are not the refined speculations of the schools, nor the abstruser points of *doubtful disputation*, on which the *wise* may err, and the *good* may disagree. Assuming the admission of leading truths, and the evidence of certain facts, it stays not to censure heresy, to answer scepticism, or to combat infidelity. Its aim is to make us christians, rather than scholars; and to proselyte us not to a party, but to Christ. Wherever it shall wind its peaceful course, its tendency will not be to multiply sects, or foment divisions; but to enlighten ignorance, to cherish piety, and to elevate devotion.

The doctrine of an *atonement*, then, so indispensable to this; and at the same time, as the chief pillar of our faith, and the basis of our hope, is here supposed to be true *without controversy*. On the same principle, the topic on which it treats, is not a religion of nature, but of grace; not, what as *innocent* creatures must be done to secure a continuance of the divine favour; but the way whereby guilty and "miserable sinners," may recover the privileges they had forfeited; and be restored to the possessions they had lost.* Not, what in a state of *integrity* we must do to be *happy*; but, what, in a state of *ruin*, we must do to be *saved*.

The note on this passage may be taken as a specimen of many, most pages have one and some have several. Whether this abundance of appeal to authority, may not give something of a too scholastic air to this performance, we leave to the decision of harsher critics than ourselves. It cannot, we presume, claim fashion in its support, but if it can claim utility, that, we are certain, is, Mr. W.'s principal object; and in that we heartily wish him success.

* The *injunction* states, that "the debating and diligent examination of the catechism had been committed to certain bishops, and other learned men," previous to its adoption. The author of it is not certainly known; but Strype concludes, whoever was the author, that "Archbishop Cranmer was the furtherer and recommender of it unto the king." Dr. Waterland supposes Peynet to have been the original writer. Heylin Quinquartic. Contr. folio 68.

† Gilpin's Lectures on the Catechism, Vol. I. Lect. I.

‡ Archbishop Wake, says in 1570; but *query?*

§ Vide "Conference at Hampton Court," p. 43, and Dr. Nichols' Additional Notes, page 58.

* This appears in type and figure to have been taught immediately upon the fall. The appointment and general prevalence of SACRIFICES throughout the globe cannot be rationally accounted for on any other principle, than, that they were standing memorials of the event; and of the promised *substitution* of an *innocent*, in the room of a *guilty* creature.—On this very interesting subject, see that most elaborate and useful work of Bishop Law's (quoted above) p. 51—56, notes, and the authorities there given. Also, Shuckford's Connexion, vol. I. p. 80—90. Archbishop Tillotson's 46th ser. vol. I. folio. Bishop Horne, vol. I. p. 86. Witsius, p. 949, &c. Lowman's Heb. Ritual, p. 144, &c. Kennicott's Diss. on Cain and Abel. Outram, de Sacrificiis. M'Ewen on the Types, b. ii, § 8. &c.—Would it not extend this note too far, quotations might be given from *profane* historians and *classic* authors in proof of the prevalence of this opinion throughout the world. To instance one—a remarkable illustiation will be found in Cæsar's Commentaries; where speaking of the old Gauls, he says: "*Pro vita hominis nisi vitâ hominis reddatur, non posse aliter Deorum immortalium numen placari arbitrantur (Gelli), publicèque ejusdem generis habent instituta sacrificia.*" De bello Gallico, lib. vi. § 16.

Essays on the Nature, Order, Privileges, and Duties, of the Christian Church. With an Address on Personal Religion. By Charles Dewhirst. 8vo. pp. 220. price 5s. Conder. London. 1808.

MR. DEWHIRST is a minister of the Independent denomination of Dissenters, at Bury St. Edmund's. His conceptions of the nature of Christian churches, and their officers differ as a matter of course, from those of our venerable establishment. His Holy Temple is neither decastyle nor octastyle: it is surrounded by no colonnade, nor adorned with *façade*, pediment, or pilaster: a simple structure, within the abilities of the weakest association to erect, is all he desires wherein to glorify God. And that he *really* desires to glorify God, by exciting a spirit of personal piety, and the practical exercise of religion, we cannot entertain a doubt. A vein of affectionate seriousness runs through these discourses, which does honour to the character, disposition and intention of the author. We could wish that his remarks in general were strongly impressed on the minds of the members of his community; and those of other communities have been well taught, who may not learn something worth remembering from parts of these discourses. His sentiments may be deduced from a short specimen.

View a good man's conduct in reference to society at large. In his general deportment among men, he puts a practical comment upon the fifteenth Psalm:—"He walketh uprightly, and worketh righteousness, and speaketh the truth in his heart. He backbiteth not with his tongue, nor doeth evil to his neighbour, nor taketh up a reproach against his neighbour. This is the man that shall never be moved." And to the principles of moral rectitude he superadds those of Christian benevolence. So far as his religion is displayed, as a member of society, no one can charge him with being either the narrow-minded bigot, or the unprincipled enthusiast. He associates the liberal spirit with the well-regulated zeal of unadulterated Christianity. A Christian's soul is all benevolence, and embraces in its prayers and exertions, as far as possible, the whole human race. When the Gospel enlightens and warms its powers, it flames, like the meridian sun, around the globe. The Gospel is the very offspring of the Divine nature; and the man inspired with its principles is the Gospel itself in living miniature: yea, he actively breathes peace on earth, and good will to men. In reference to the general republic of humanity, as far as his influence and exertions can extend, what line of conduct do the principles of Christian benevolence excite him to pursue? He looks, with the tenderest sentiments of pity and compassion on the affecting condition of men, perishing for lack of knowledge. His invention, quick as the intellect of an angel, devises the best means for their relief; or his assiduous research finds out institutions already formed. Plans being well framed, his exertions, vigorous as a strong man rejoicing to run a race, surmount every difficulty, and carry them into their most extensive operation. Thus, whatsoever his hand findeth to do, he doth it with his might, knowing that there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave whither he goeth.

Who can but join in the following supplication?

"O thou ever-blessed God; the giver of every good and perfect gift. Grant unto thine unworthy and frail servants ability to glorify thee by a holy conversation. In the various conditions of life, adapt thy blessings to our wants. In seasons of prosperity make us humble, bountiful, and faithful to our trust. In times of poverty, affliction, and distress, give us a constant patience, and an unshaken confidence in thee. In whatsoever state we are, help us therewith to be content. In our families make us uniformly tender, peaceful, affectionate, and kind. In our religious community, may we be constant imitators of all that is godlike, and worthy patterns of all that is good. And, in our connection with the world, may our lives be distinguished by every moral excellency, and crowned with eminent usefulness to our fellow creatures. In the early stages of life may we flee youthful lusts. In the vigour of manhood, may the strength of our days be devoted to thee. And in declining age, as we approach nearer the heavenly state, may our growing meetness for its purity, glory, and bliss, become more satisfactory to ourselves, and more evident to others around us. To run this holy course, gird us with thy strength, and grant us at last a happy death, and a glorious resurrection, through the merits of our adorable Redeemer, the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

An address enforcing the necessity of *personal* religion never can be ill-timed: in the present writer it will be deemed of no trivial service to the best interests of man and morality.

LITERARY PROSPECTIVE.

Dr. Andrew Grant, who has recently returned from South America, has in the press a History of Brazil, which will contain a geographical and historical account of that important colony, with a description of the manners, customs, religion, &c. of the natives; interspersed with remarks on the nature of the soil, climate, productions, and foreign and internal commerce; to which will be subjoined, observations on the most prevalent diseases incident to the climate, with hints to new settlers on the most efficacious modes of prevention. It will form one volume in octavo.

Mr. Belfour intends speedily to publish in two octavo volumes, Illustrations of Quixote: tending to confirm and elucidate several real events related in that ingenious work; to convey intelligence of authors and of works therein cited; to discover the sources whence Cervantes has adopted various stories and adventures, improved by the glow of his own fertile imagination; to disclose his continual allusions to works of chivalry and romance, and to develope the satire he employs to correct the follies and vices of the Spanish nation: with occasional reflections on certain doctrines and opinions which he advances or supports.

Dr. Mavor, whose agricultural report of Berkshire will speedily be published, has long had it in contemplation, to bring out a new edition with georgical notes, of Tusser's Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry, a work now become extremely scarce, and which furnishes many excellent precepts in the science of agriculture, delivered in an original style of poetical composition. The quaintness of the Elizabethean age, mixed with much good sense and good humour, distinguishes the work of Tusser, and renders him equally entertaining and useful.

The Rev. W. Parry of Wymondley House, will shortly send to the press "A Vindication of Strictures on the Origin of Moral Evil, in reply to the animadversions of the Rev. T. Hill, with further strictures on Dr. Williams' hypothesis."

Also speedily will be published "A Rejoinder to the Rev. Thos. Hill's Brief Strictures" on Mr. Bennett's "Remarks, relative to the Origin of Moral Evil;" exhibiting the "Passive-Power-Hypothesis in its application to the doctrine of Original Sin;" by the author of the Remarks.

A volume of Sermons by the late excellent Mr. Lavington of Bideford, (for an account of whom see Ecl. Rev. Vol. III. p. 638) is now in the press.

Shortly will be published the life of Mr. John Bunyan containing his grace abounding to the chief of sinners, an account of his imprisonment, conversation before the Justices, &c. Just published from his own manuscripts in 1765, and remarks on his character and writings, with a fine portrait by Joseph Ivimey.

Also by the same author the History of Baptism in an appeal to the scriptures and history for information on that subject, in dialogues between a Baptist and Pedobaptist, with a frontispiece representing the baptism of the Ethiopian Eunuch.

Miss Owenson has a new novel in the press, the scene of which is said to be laid in Greece.

Mr. George Montagu's Supplement to the *Testacea Britannica* is nearly finished, and will speedily be ready for delivery.

Miss Anna Murphy intends to publish an Account of a few of the most remarkable Trees and Plants, collected and abbreviated from the best authorities.

Dr. Adams, Physician to the Small-Pox Hospital, author of the Treatise on Morbid Poisons, &c. &c. has undertaken Dr. Batty's Department of the Medical and Physical Journal.

The author of the Age of Frivolity has in the press a small volume of Poems, consisting of Sonnets, Tales, and Characteristic pieces.

The Rev. —— Wix has nearly ready for publication, Scriptural Illustrations of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England.

Mr. E. A. Kendal, of New York, has in the press Travels in Lower and Upper Canada, in which the political and moral state of those countries, their agriculture, trade, sources, &c. are illustrated by many important facts and anecdotes. The work is expected to form one large volume in quarto, accompanied with engravings, and will be published in England about the time of its appearance in America.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription, in one volume, in quarto, a History of the Horse, by the author of "Rural Sports;" containing directions in breeding, rearing, training, &c. the Race-horse, the Hunter, the Hackney, the Carriage, and the Cart-horse, for the different purposes of the turf, the field and the road; interspersed with anecdotes appertaining to each class: comprizing also an account of the most approved methods of treating those disorders which the horse is liable to, as well as those originating from too indulgent or too careless management.

A new edition of Rowe's Fluxions with the Essay on the Explanation of the Theory of Fluxions, noticed by Simpson, is in the press and will be speedily published; likewise a second edition of the Key to Bonnycastle's Algebra.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

We have on several occasions availed ourselves of opportunities to state the present condition, regulations, &c. of this truly noble National establishment. A Synopsis of its history and contents having been lately composed by the officers of the institution, we are enabled to give its history, in our present number, with well merited commemorations of benefactors to whom science, the nation, and the literary public at large, are under great obligations. A succinct view of the contents of this magnificent Repository, may be expected in a future communication.

FOUNDATION BY PARLIAMENT.

The Slonean Museum.

The project of a public establishment of this nature was first suggested by the will of Sir Hans Sloane, late of Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, bart. who, during a long period of eminent practice in physic, had accumulated a very large collection of natural and artificial curiosities, together with a numerous library of printed books as well as manuscripts; and who, being well aware how much science is benefited by the opportunities which large aggregates of objects afford for comparing them together, and marking their less obvious differences, was very solicitous that his sumptuous Museum, which he declared in his will had cost him upwards of £50,000, should, if possible, be preserved entire, and permanently dedicated to public utility.

With this view he directed that the whole of his Museum should be offered to the British Parliament for the moderate sum of £20,000; that should this tender not be accepted, the offer should be then made to certain foreign academies named in the will; and that, should these also decline the offer, his executors should be at liberty to dispose of it in the manner that should appear to them most eligible.

Sir Hans Sloane died in the beginning of 1753. The offer directed in his will was immediately made to Parliament, and accepted without hesitation.

The Cottonian Library.

A beginning having thus been made of a public scientific Repository, it was deemed expedient to enlarge its extent, and increase its importance, by adding the library of manuscripts collected by Sir Robert Cotton, in the times of Queen Elizabeth and James I., and increased by his son, Sir Thomas Cotton, in the subsequent reign.

This is an inestimable treasure, chiefly abounding in authentic documents relating to the history, the antiquities, the laws, and constitution of these realms. It now consists of 861 volumes; of which 54 are much damaged by a fire which happened in 1731, also a considerable number of coins, chiefly Saxon and old English.

Major Edwards' Library.

There was likewise at the disposal of Parliament a collection of about 2,000 volumes of English, French, and Italian books, formed by Major Arthur Edwards, late of St. George, Hanover Square, and by him, in 1738, bequeathed to the Trustees of the Cottonian Library, together with the reversion of £7,000, for erecting a building adapted for the effective preservation of the two joint libraries.

This capital, which originally purchased £7,933 Old South Sea Annuities, is now, by accumulation, and the addition of the sum of £1,123, being the amount of lottery tickets granted by his present Majesty, increased to £12,440. 6s. 9d. of the same fund.

Harleian Collection of Manuscripts.

Parliament also, with the same liberal spirit of promoting the purposes of literature, offered £10,000 to the Countess of Oxford, relict of Edward, Earl of Oxford, and the Duchess of Portland, their only daughter, for the purchase of the numerous and valuable library of manuscripts collected by the said Earl, and by Robert, Earl of Oxford, his father.

The sum was accepted, and this collection is now kept together, as an addition to the Cottonian Library.

This Library, consisting of upwards of 7,600 volumes, many of them, as is usual in all MS. collections, containing a great number of separate articles, and upwards of 40,000 original rolls, charters, and other instruments, among which there are many of great antiquity, the whole chiefly relating to the political, parliamentary, and ecclesiastical history of Great Britain and Ireland, is now placed according to its destination.

In order to defray the expences necessarily implied by these purchases, and to provide a proper repository for the preservation of them, as well as a fund for the permanent support of the establishment, Parliament resolved to raise the sum of £100,000 by way of lottery; which having been drawn according to the provisions laid down in the act, netted the sum of £95,194. 8s. 2d. This sum, together with the several collections purchased and granted as above stated, Parliament vested in an incorporate body of Trustees, consisting of the first characters in the kingdom for rank, station, and literary fame; and it was now determined that the institution should bear the name of the *British Museum*.

Montague House.

These Trustees fixed on the noble mansion, built about 1680, by Ralph, first Duke of Montagu, who being at that time Ambassador at Paris, sent over French artists for erecting and adorning the edifice he had in contemplation. This palace, together with its gardens and appurtenances, occupying in the whole an area of seven acres and twenty perches of land, was ceded by the representatives of the Montagu family for the moderate sum of £10,000.

The Museum was opened for study and public inspection Jan. 15, 1759.

Beside the £20,000 paid for the Sloanean, and the £10,000 for the Harleian, collections, and £10,000 for Montagu-house, the sum of £28,663. 15s. was laid out in the purchase of £30,000 3 per cent reduced annuities, and appropriated to the maintenance of the establishment. The remaining £26,531. 3s. 2d. raised by the lottery, scarcely sufficed to defray the expences of repairs, cases, furniture, removing the collections, and various other incidental charges.

GRADUAL INCREASE.—ROYAL DONATIONS.

George II.—The Royal Library.

His late majesty, fully impressed with a conviction of the utility of this institution, was, in the year 1757, graciously pleased to make over to this trust the whole of the very choice and important library of printed books and manuscripts, which had been gradually collected by the sovereigns of these realms, from Henry VII. down to William III.; since whose time it has been continued, and is still annually increasing, by the privilege of being supplied with a copy of every publication entered in Stationers' Hall.

Besides the books immediately collected by the sovereigns, and principally by Henry VIII. from the opportunities which offered at the dissolution of the monasteries, this collection, which at the time when the Museum act passed, consisted of about 2000 MSS. and upwards of 9000 printed books, contains the library of Archbishop Cranmer, and those of Henry Fitzalan Earl of Arundel, and his son-in-law Richard lord Lumley, of Sir John Morris, and of Isaac Casaubon, some of the volumes in the latter deriving considerable value from the MS. notes of the learned proprietor. This library also contains, among other most valuable articles, the venerable Alexandrian Codex of the Bible, several splendid MSS., chiefly biblical and chronicles; and among the printed books abundance of old and rare editions, many of them being presentation copies from their respective authors.

George III.—Collection of Pamphlets.

A numerous collection of pamphlets and periodical papers, published in the convulsive interval between the years 1640 and 1660, [collected expressly for the service and information of Charles I.] after having passed through the hands of various persons, some of whom were at times obliged to secrete it with uncommon care and circumspection, was at length offered for sale in the year 1762; and his Majesty, being apprized of the circumstance, immediately ordered the same to be purchased, and to be deposited in the Museum. The collection consists of upwards of 30,000 articles, bound in about 2,000 vols.; most of the tracts being now become uncommonly scarce, and many of them probably unique.

Antiquities, &c.—Chiefly Egyptian; and among them one of the finest mummies perhaps now in Europe, which were sent to the late Earl of Bute by Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq. and presented by the former to his Majesty, who was pleased to transfer it to the Museum.

Lottery Tickets—In 1761, a number of lottery tickets which belonged to his royal predecessor, containing prizes £1,123.

In 1772, a complete set of the *Journals of the Lords and Commons*, with their several indexes and reports, was sent to the Museum by his Majesty's command. Also, a collection of natural and artificial curiosities, from the N. W. coast of America, brought home in 1796 by Mr. Menzies; and several single books of great value and utility.

Our army in Egypt having acquired, by the capitulation of Alexandria in 1801, many articles of *Egyptian Antiquities*, which had been selected and shipped with a view of being transported to France; these acquisitions were sent to England in 1802, and were immediately ordered by his Majesty to be placed in the British Museum.

Parliament.—Hamiltonian Collection.

The number of antiquities contained in the Museum was originally inconsiderable; but this deficiency was amply supplied in 1772. Sir William Hamilton having, during a long residence at Naples as his Majesty's envoy, had many favourable opportunities of acquiring a great number of articles of Greek and Roman antiquity, particularly the largest store then known of ancient vases, usually, though erroneously, called Etruscan, caused the whole collection to be brought to England; in 1772 the House of Commons on report of a committee, voted £8,400 for the purchase thereof, in order to its being deposited in the Museum.

The public is also largely indebted to Sir William Hamilton for many liberal and repeated donations to the Museum; especially abundance of articles of natural history, particularly of the volcanic productions of Mount Vesuvius, of which he has perhaps been the most careful observer since the days of Pliny.

The Townleian Library.

An opportunity having presented itself, in the year 1805, of acquiring a large and exquisite collection of Greek and Roman statues, busts, and other sculptured marbles, formed by Charles Townley, of Townley in the county of Lancaster, Esq. at a great expence, during a course of many years, and by frequent journies to Italy, parliament, cheerfully granted the sum of £20,000 for their purchase: and also voted supplies for the purpose of erecting an additional edifice, which is now completed; and a magnificent collection of ancient sculptures is at length opened for the inspection of strangers, as well as for the improvement of artists.

The Lansdown Manuscripts.

Parliament has recently accepted an offer, made by the executors of the late Marquis of Lansdown, for the purchase of his valuable collection of manuscripts, for the particulars of which vide Panorama, Vol. II. p. 983.

2.—ADDITIONS MADE BY THE TRUST.

Greenwood's Birds.

The Trustees being, in the year 1769, informed that a large collection of stuffed birds, in uncommon preservation, had been brought over from Holland by a person of the name of Greenwood, who having for a time exhibited them to the public, became desirous to dispose of them at a reasonable price, they readily availed themselves of the opportunity, and purchased the whole for the sum of £460. Many additions were afterwards made by purchase and donation, and the agregate soon formed, not indeed a complete, but as extensive and curious a collection as any perhaps at that time extant.

Hatchett's Minerals.

In 1798, a favourable opportunity presented itself for supplying the deficiency in the Mineralogical part of the repository. Charles Hatchett, now of Rochampton, Esq. having during his travels in various parts of Europe, formed a large and well chosen collection of minerals of every class, the Trustees acquired it at the price of £700; and all that was valuable of the Sloanean collection having been incorporated with this ample accession, the whole, with the addition of what Mr. Cracherode's bequest has since supplied, now forms a very copious and useful mineralogical collection.

Halhed's Oriental MSS.

The Trustees having received intelligence that the Oriental library of Nathaniel Brassey Halhed, Esq. might be obtained at a reasonable price, in the year 1796, obtained the whole of it for the sum of £550. It consists of ninety-three volumes, fourteen of which are in the Shanskrit language, and the rest chiefly Persian: and to these have been added twenty-six volumes recently purchased of the executors of the late Col. Hamilton, the translator of the Hedaya, and the four Vedas in the Shanskrit language presented by Col. Polier; besides thirty-two volumes which came with the trophies of our Egyptian expedition, and various other curious and valuable articles.

Tyssen's Saxon Coins.

Samuel Tyssen, Esq. who during a short but active life had spared neither labour nor expence in accumulating a collection of coins, died in 1802. This collection comprised the most complete series of Saxon coins perhaps in the kingdom: for this the Trustees offered £620 which was accepted.

Dr. Bentley's Classics.

In the year 1807, an offer was made to the Trustees to purchase [for £400] a collection of ancient classics, which had been in the possession of the celebrated Dr. Bentley, and contained a great number of his truly learned notes. It consists of eighty-four volumes, among which is Dr. Bentley's copy of the plays of Aristophanes, with his copious and profound illustrations, a commentary much prized by the first critics in Greek literature.

For the history of this discovery, and other particulars, Vide Panorama, Vol. III. p. 84.

3.—DONATIONS BY TRUSTEES.

The *Rev. Thomas Birch*, D.D. many years secretary of the Royal Society, and one of the fifteen elected Trustees of the first nomination, after having rendered great services to the institution, while in its infancy, by his unwearied assiduity and exertions, closed a meritorious life in the year 1766, bequeathing his whole, not indeed very numerous, yet truly valuable library, to the Museum; and the annual produce of all his property in the funds, amounting to £522. 18*s.* New South Sea Annuities, to be equally shared among the three under librarians for the time being. This learned divine having chiefly distinguished himself as a biographical writer, his library excels particularly in books relating to that branch of literature; and among his manuscripts are several collections of historical documents, correspondences of men of note, and copies of various state papers, which he obtained from persons in high stations, with whom he lived in habits of familiar intercourse.

Gustavus Brander, of Christ Church, in Hampshire, Esq., in 1765, made a considerable addition to the Museum, by the donation of his fossils, chiefly collected by himself in Hampshire, of which a classical catalogue was drawn up and published by his friend and countryman, Dr. Solander: he afterwards added many valuable donations.

Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq. a gentleman whose name will ever be revered, as long as true taste and learning are held in estimation, was pleased to bequeath to the Museum all the books in his select library, which were not

already in that repository; by which means about nine hundred volumes, chiefly classics, were, in the year 1796, added to the collection.

Sir William Musgrave, Bart. in 1800, by a similar bequest enriched the Museum library with nearly two thousand volumes of printed books, among which are a great number of biographical tracts, many of them of great rarity and curiosity; and about forty volumes of manuscripts, the greater number of them being an obituary kept by himself, during the whole period of his active career.

The Rev. *Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode*, M. A. a gentleman equally eminent for knowledge, taste, and urbanity, had, employed his whole time, talents, and ample fortune, in forming numerous and choice collections of printed books, prints, coins, and medals, minerals, and shells. This treasure, he, was pleased to bequeath to the Museum, where, due prepations having been made for its reception, it was actually deposited in 1799. Some idea may be formed of their importance, by the value set upon them by experienced dealers in the different branches, when the House of Commons called for such an estimate, with a view to remit the legacy-tax upon the whole bequest.

Printed books	£10,000
Coins and Medals	6,000
Prints	5,000
Shell and Minerals	2,000
Gems	500
Total	£23,500

The Right Hon. *Sir Joseph Banks*, Bart. K. B. after his return from his circumnavigation, deposited at different times in the Museum numerous collections of natural and artificial curiosities from the newly discovered islands in the South Seas, which, with considerable additions since made by the Admiralty, Capt. Cook, and other officers who have performed similar distant and perilous voyages, forms now one of the most conspicuous parts of the Museum.

Sir Joseph added a large set of Icelandic books, both printed and in manuscript, which he collected in a voyage he made, in 1772, to that island.

4.—BENEFACTORS, NOT TRUSTEES.

The Museum may boast of various benefactions, from several crowned heads on the continent, and many political as well as literary bodies, chiefly in books. From the Emperors Francis I. and II. and the Empress Maria Theresa, from Catherine II. Empress of Russia, and their Majesties Charles III, King of Spain, and Frederick V. King of Denmark. Among our own public offices, it has repeatedly received additions from the Admiralty, the board of Longitude, and the East-India-Company: and as to the Literary Societies which regularly send in their various periodical and other publications, we are bound to make honourable mention of the Royal Society,* the Society of Antiquaries, the Society for the encouragement of Arts and Manufactures, the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Leyden, the Imperial Academy of Brussels, the Royal Academy of Lisbon, the Colleges of Physicians of London and Edinburgh, the Faculty Advocates of Edinburgh, and several other learned bodies, whose donations have been no less frequent than valuable. Among the multitude of private individua's, we must here select, as being foremost in their liberality three gentlemen of the same family, viz. Colonel William, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Smart Lethiullier, who, so early as the year 1756, began their benefactions, and continued them for several years, thereby materially increasing the collection of Egyptian Antiquities, to which they added two mummies, and a great number of idols, utensils, and other implements. Thomas Hollis, of Coscombe, in Dorsetshire, Esq. appears perhaps more frequently than any other in the list of Benefactors; from the year 1756, to the day of his death in 1774. The late Earl of Exeter ranks likewise very high in the register of Benefactors. He presented the bronze head of Homer which he purchased at the sale of Dr. Mead's collection; a large, if not a complete, set of the Roman As, and its divisions, and of Contorniate Medallions; and a splendid collection of drawings by Mosman, being highly finished copies in black chalk of many of the most capital pictures at Rome, which, according to a moderate computation, could not have cost his lordship less than £3,000.

This extensive Repository is committed to the care of forty-three Trustees: 21 Official Trustees; 7 nominated by the representatives of the Sloane, Cotton, Harley, and Townley Families; and 15 elected by the above Official and Family Trustees. These hold regular quarterly General Meetings, monthly Committees, and annual Visitations, besides extra-meetings of each description, according as exigencies may require. In these meetings are framed and enforced the by-laws and the regulations for the government and preservation of the Institution. They are from time to time, called upon by Parliament to lay before them statements of their accounts and various proceedings.

For the Constitutions and Regulations of this Establishment, especially so far as concerns the Public, Vide PANORAMA, Vol. IV. page 925.

* In the year 1781 this Society presented, the greatest part of its collection of Natural and Artificial Curiosities to this Museum.

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

——Homo sum:
Humani nihil a me alienum puto.

SWEDISH PATRIOTIC FUND IN LONDON.

We are sorry to learn that the Russian troops in Finland have treated the Swedish peasantry with uncommon severity. War has evils enough in his train, evils inseparable from his career: and to diminish them, or to render them less ruinous to unopposing individuals, will ever be the truly honourable study of an exalted mind, however determined on discharging military duty. War on the part of Russia, with intent to force Sweden to adopt any line of political conduct was unjust; but the injustice is augmented incalculably by the consideration that the object was no less than to oblige her, against her determination, to become an enemy to her former friend, and a friend to her former enemy, to change, without reserve, her whole system, under which she had long flourished. For, how is this consistent with national independence? If, however war, war on such grounds, *must* break out, at least, it ought to be conducted with every possible mitigation, and all those alleviations of its miseries that can be practised ought to be devised and enforced. This, if our information be correct, has not been the fact. Barbarity has disgraced the Russian arms. The distresses of their countrymen induced the Swedes, settled in London, to attempt the assistance of their brethren, among themselves; but finding their powers not equal to their wishes, or their object, they have made a more extensive appeal to the feelings of humanity, and to the generous commiseration of Britons. The following paper has lately been circulated by these Swedish Patriots.

"While the King of Sweden, amidst all the misfortunes and changes of the Continental States, still continues firm in his exertions to oppose the desolating tyranny of the French, and adheres with magnanimous fidelity to his engagements with the British Nation; his loyal Subjects at home have not been deficient, in testifying their allegiance and attachment to a beloved Monarch, and in seconding his generous purposes by their endeavours to encourage the minds, and to support the spirits of their gallant Countrymen in Arms, by providing for the wounded in battle, and for the relatives of the slain: following herein the noble example of this great and liberal Metropolis, who with enlightened patriotism, and acting upon a just knowledge of the principles of human nature, have, in the establishment of a Patriotic Fund, procured for their Country a source of incalculable advantage, and added to its noblest triumphs.

"For, certain it is, that no consideration can more directly tend to solace and encourage the Soldier in the day of battle, than the conviction, that should himself be wounded in the execution of his duty, he will not be left by his Country, to drag out a miserable existence in poverty and privations; and, that should he fall, those who are near and dear to him, will be comforted and provided for.

"It was with this view that collections and subscriptions have been made in Sweden; and his Swedish Majesty's subjects, now resident in London, feeling themselves strongly called upon to join in this work of patriotism, met at Batson's Coffee-House, the 26th of August, 1807, where having been joined by several respectable English friends, and the chair having been taken by His Excellency Chevalier d'Adlerberg the Swedish Ambassador; the following Resolutions were agreed to:

"That a subscription for the relief of the wounded Soldiers and Sailors serving under the King of Sweden, and for the Widows, Orphans, and Relatives of the slain, be immediately opened among the Natives of Sweden, who reside or are visitants in this country.

"That applications also be made to benevolent Englishmen for their contributions; who, it is hoped, will evince by their generosity, both the interest they feel for their brave and faithful allies, and their high approbation of that noble and undaunted spirit, which animates the gallant King of Sweden in the Common Cause."

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For the Literary Panorama.

Recent Information from Swedish Finland.

As soon as the Swedish troops were known to approach Wasa, June 25, the civil Governor Emine, and the commandant of the town, Major-Gen. Kniper, fled: so that Major Gen. Demidoff had the command there during the engagement. When the Swedish corps had retreated, the inhabitants, (who had been exposed to all the horrors and mischief of a constant fire of musquetry and cannon, which killed and wounded many in their houses,) expected some respite: but, almost immediately after, Gen. Demidoff gave orders to plunder the town, which orders were executed in the most cruel manner, under his personal direction. These scenes of murder, wanton cruelty, and devastation, continued until the 30th without intermission, except for a few hours, while Lieut.-Gen. Rajewski happened to stop in his way through the town, who expressed his detestation of this conduct, and ordered the plundering should cease. But he had no sooner left the town, than these murderous proceedings recommenced, and the soldiers divided themselves into larger and smaller bodies, and thus occupied the whole town. The usual mode of proceeding was, first to fire a volley

of musquetry through the windows of the houses; they then rushed in, and with fixed bayonets destroyed whoever was to be found; and afterwards they plundered and carried away whatever was of any value. What could not be removed was utterly destroyed. All these atrocities were perpetrated under the eyes of the officers who went about and encouraged them, calling out *dobra* (bravo), *karascho* (charming). No distinction whatever was made. Ladies of distinction, women and children,—the sick and the wounded,—the aged and prisoners of war,—all fared alike,—all were treated in the most inhuman, cruel, and detestable manner;—and all were plundered. The supplications upon their knees, with tears and intreaties, of many of the most respectable ladies in the town, to obtain safeguards, were treated by that worse than wild-tiger Gen. Demidoff, and that complete monster in human form, Governor Emine, (who were galloping through the streets to give vigour and activity to the devastations carried on by the soldiers,) with a broad grin of contempt, or the most brutal conduct, and at best with unmanly threatenings, that if they ventured to say a word, the town should be burned and levelled with the ground.

When these ruffians evacuated the town, they dragged with them many of the respectable inhabitants, (regardless of age or sex,) to a place called Kuortane, a distance of 72 English miles, where they made them run the gauntlet between two lines of soldiers, and flogged them as they passed along, according to their barbarous Russian custom; they then left them in their misery and pain to provide for themselves. Some of these victims have now returned, mere dying carcasses, to their sacked and plundered dwellings.

Major-Gen. Demidoff caused three of the peasants to be tied together, and this being done, the Russians in a manner so peculiarly their own, and in order to prolong the pain and agony of the poor sufferers, pierced their thighs, arms, belly, and other parts with bayonets, before they killed them.—A magistrate of Christinestad, merely because they suspected him of an intention to inform the Swedish commander of the strength of the enemy, received for three successive days one hundred lashes each day. And this, although some few of the soldiers, yea, even of the officers with tears in their eyes, and without regarding the dangers, to which they were exposed from the unlimited vengeance of their superiors, did all in their power to protect the unhappy inhabitants, to prevent the robberies, to spare and console the sufferers.

At Nerpes, about 120 well-built farms, (besides the rectory and two houses of my own, one entirely new), have in this parish been burnt to ashes by the Russians. The cornfields and meadows in most parts trampled down;—cattle, and all kinds of tame animals, that could be got hold of, have been seized upon and killed, or driven into the yards of the farms to be with the houses destroyed in a common flame. The inhabitants, without distinction of sex, age, or situation, have been dragged away, God only knows where, hung, beheaded, shot, stabbed, flogged to death, burnt alive, or suffocated.

A young man who had launched his mother and his sister in a boat, to the care of Divine Providence, flew to the assistance of his beloved father, whom he found already in fetters: he then implored their mercy and offered as the ransom of his father to become himself their slave for life. This, which might have moved the most savage breast, had no effect on these ruffians, who, on the contrary seized upon him in the sight of his father, *tied him between two horses, rode by Cossaks, who galloped off in full speed.* No account has yet been received of him whether he now be among the living or the dead. Previously to their departure, they threw a quantity of firebrands into the different apartments.

The venerable Mr. Falander, from Wasa, refusing to swear allegiance to the Emperor of Russia, was dragged to Abo, and after repeated endeavours to force him to comply, ordered to be beheaded. The scaffold was prepared, and the innocent victim stood ready to meet his fate, when his heavenly countenance so shook the Russian commander with fear, that he ordered him to be released instantly, and go where he chose. Another gentleman, when they at times asked him, whether he would not swear allegiance to the Emperor of Russia, this venerable man answered: "Do to my body what you like, my soul you cannot touch, nor change my principles: and there is a God who rewards the faithful."

Stockholm, Sept. 22, 1808.—The number of fugitives that pour in from Finland becomes greater and greater every day: these consist of old men, women and children, that come over in open boats, and make the Swedish land wherever they can; for now, when the Russians seem to have given up the idea of keeping Finland, they treat that province most unmercifully. At their first incursion, they shewed, with few exceptions, respect both to persons and personal property; but since they were forced to retreat, they have unmasked and identified themselves as true barbarians. Now, after plundering the villages of every thing, they set fire to the houses, and force the miserable inhabitants to take refuge among the bears and wolves of the wilderness, or to throw themselves on the mercy of the waves.

On receipt of documents from Sweden, feeling for the unhappy situation of the poor inhabitants of Finland, who must be reduced to extreme wretchedness by these ravages of war; and apprehensive it might be too late in the season to communicate with Sweden, if they waited the result of this publication, the Committee for relieving the distressed Germans, &c. immediately desired a respectable house at Stockholm to draw upon the treasurers for £300; trusting in the generosity of the public, at least to indemnify the Committee to that amount.—£200 are appropriated to Wasa and its neighbourhood, and £100 to the town of Cuopio and its vicinity.

*** In some places the approach of winter is considered as that of *famine*.

Messrs. Hardcastle and Reyner, Treasurers, Old Swan Stairs. Also the following bankers: Messrs. Hankey and Co. Fenchurch-street; Messrs. Hoares, Fleet-street; Messrs. Smith and Holt, Old Broad-street; Messrs. Jones, Loyd, Hulme, and Co. Lothbury.

AFRICAN AND ASIATIC SOCIETY.

On Tuesday, July 19, the African and Asiatic Society held their annual meeting, at the Free Masons' Tavern, Lincoln's Inn Fields. A very encouraging report was made by the committee, of their proceedings for the past year.

The design of this Institution is, to shelter such outcasts, to store their minds with scriptural knowledge, and to supply their bodily wants. To prevent that thoughtlessness and degradation of soul which accidental alms-giving too often promotes, the Fund of Benevolence was raised, and is supported, partly by the small weekly contributions of the Africans themselves. One hundred and fifty-two have joined the Society, for this purpose; and have attended the means of grace occasionally. Several of them, at the last Anniversary, publicly expressed with gratitude the benefit they had received from the instructions tendered to them: others are inquiring after knowledge. Twenty-six have attended the school. Pecuniary relief has been granted to the sick poor in more than a hundred and forty cases, and they have been visited in their affliction. The Society have, besides, contributed towards the expence of some of their funerals.

N. B. It would be an act of merciful justice and substantial charity, if gentlemen, who have servants of the above description, would permit and urge them to avail themselves of the kindness of the Society.

For a more particular account of the institution, we refer to the appendix to a sermon, by the Rev. W. Gurney, A. B. rector of St. Clement Danes, &c. preached on occasion of a collection for the purposes of this charity, and just published for the benefit of the society.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Christian societies in the connexion of the late Rev J. Wesley, have set an example worthy the imitation of other Christians throughout the kingdom, by making voluntary collections in their respective congregations, for the benefit of this important institution, of which Dr. Clarke has recently paid £700 to the Treasurer on account; and a considerable addition is expected to follow.—We are happy to learn that, in addition to the Welch, Gaelic, French, Spanish, and German, in which languages a supply of the Scriptures is kept by the British and Foreign Bible Society, at their Depository, No. 169, Fleet Street, London, they are proceeding to print the New Testament in the Italian and Portugueze languages; and that they are prosecuting the necessary inquiries, with a view to printing Arabic and modern Greek versions.

RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY.

At the annual meeting of the governors of the Radcliffe Infirmary, on Monday, 27th June, the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Vincent, Dean of Westminster. The collection amounted to £149, 16s. 6d. The Earl of Jersey and the Rev. Mr. Leigh, of Addlestrop, are appointed stewards for the ensuing year.

WEST OF ENGLAND INFIRMARY.

After the late meeting of the gentlemen of the county of Devon at the Castle of Exeter, for the purpose of addressing his majesty on the present posture of public affairs, a very numerous and respectable body adjourned to the Hotel in Exeter, to concert measures for the establishment of an Institution in that city, to be styled, "The West of England Infirmary, for curing Diseases of the Eye only." A subscription was opened for this purpose, when upwards of two hundred pounds was immediately subscribed by the gentlemen present; and it was agreed, that there should be another meeting of the subscribers, for carrying this desirable measure into effect.

WORCESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY.

By the report of the Worcester General Infirmary, it appears, that from Midsummer, 1807 to Midsummer, 1808, the number of patients admitted was 1169, of whom 30 have died, and that, since its first establishment in 1745, the number admitted amounts to 53,409. The receipts of last year ware £1918, 8s. 3½d. and the expenditure (including the purchase of 400 three per cent consols.) £1831, 9s. 4½d. Balance in hand £86, 18s. 11d. funded stock; 3 per cent consols, £8200; 3 per cent reduced annuities (arising from the Worcester Bread Charity in 1802) £200.

GLOUCESTER MUSIC MEETING.

The attendance at the Gloucester Music Meeting was most respectable: and numerous beyond all former precedent. The collection at the cathedral amounted to £560. 6s. 11d. The stewards nominated for the next Gloucester Meeting are, the Dean of Gloucester, Rev. Mr. Lysons, Rev. Mr. Clutterbuck, Mr. Paul, Mr. Smith, Mr. Napier.

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BIRMINGHAM MUSIC MEETING.

The Birmingham Meeting has been the best attended of any ever before held at that place; and the receipts are upwards of £1000 more than at the last Festival. The performances produced £5,511, 12s. 2½d.—The profits are to be applied to the benefit of the General Hospital. So great a collection merits particular attention, and is extremely honourable to all who have had a concern in its meritorious purpose. We therefore insert, for the information of our readers, an account of the sums received on the respective days:—

First Day.

Taken at the Church	£128	10	6
Collection at ditto	242	7	3½
	370	17	9½
At the Theatre	492	0	0
At the Ball	80	14	0
	£943	11	9½

Second Day.

Taken at the Church	1128	8	0
Collection at ditto	362	7	5
	1490	15	5
At the Theatre	709	16	6
At the Ball (719 persons at 6s.)	215	14	0
	£2416	5	11

Third Day.

Taken at the Church	841	19	0
Collection at ditto	322	14	0
	1164	13	0
At the Theatre	758	17	6
At the Ball	49	4	0
	£1972	14	6
	5332	12	2½
To which add profit for books, &c.	179	0	0
Total gross receipts	£5511	12	2½

When the whole of the expences are paid, upwards of £3200 it is expected, will be left for the charity. The receipts in 1805 were £4222, 6s. 4d.—in 1802, £3820, 17s.—in 1799, £2550, 0s. 6d.—in 1796, £2043, 18s.

NEWCASTLE LYING-IN INSTITUTION.

At the last general meeting of the subscribers to the Newcastle charity for the relief of poor married women lying-in at their own houses, it appeared from the books of the Treasurer, that since the commencement of the Institution, 5581 poor women have received the benefit of the charity; that between the 1st of January, 1807, and the 1st of January, 1808, 104 poor women were delivered, and 106 children born, of whom 60 were males and 46 females; that of the women none have died; of the children 2 boys and 4 girls had died during the month; and that a balance of £60 was then in the hands of the treasurer.

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WHITEHAVEN DISPENSARY.

At the late anniversary meeting of the subscribers to the Whitehaven dispensary it appeared, that the number of patients admitted to the benefits of the charity from June 8, 1807, to June 13, 1808, is as follows:—Recommended and registered, 1156; children vaccinated, 298; trivial incidents, 2719: total, 4173. Of these have been cured, 1292; relieved, 38; pronounced incurable, 9; dead, 46; remaining upon the books, 68: total, 1453. The total number of patients admitted since the opening of the institution in 1793, is 94,604. Inoculated for the cowpox in the course of the last four years, 1103.

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NORWICH DISPENSARY.

The annual report of the Norwich dispensary states the receipts (including the balance in hand) from 1st July, 1807, to 30th June, 1808, at £238, 7s. 9½d., and the disbursements at £212, 17s. 5d.; leaving a balance of £25, 10s. 4½d. During that period 305 patients have been cured, 54 relieved, 23 sent to the hospital, or into the country, 21 discharged for non-attendance, 10 not likely to receive benefit, 133 remain on the books, and 32 have died—making a total of 575; of whom 141 were visited at their own habitations. The number of patients admitted since the first establishment of the institution in March, 1804, amounts to 1946.

DIDASCALIA.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

On Monday evening, Sept. 26, the Covent-Garden company made their first appearance at the King's Theatre, in the Haymarket, in consequence of the destruction of their own Theatre by fire, as noticed in our last.—After the popular air of "God save the King," had been played, the curtain rose, and Mr. J. P. Kemble, the manager, in an *Imperial* Court dress, came forward, and addressed the audience in the following words:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: *I* know not how to express the very sincere feelings with which *I stand before you* upon the present

occasion: and *I* am equally ignorant how to thank *you* for the very flattering marks of *your* favour, with which *I am now, and have long been*, honoured. *I* feel *I* shall not be able to state, in the collected manner *I* could wish, the object for which *I, at present, stand before you*; and *I* beg *you* to impute that failure to any other cause, than a want of respect to *those* whom *I* have the honour of addressing.

"Ladies and Gentlemen: immediately after the late destruction of the Theatre Royal in Covent-Garden, *I* trust the proprietors paid that humane attention to *its* workmen and dependents to which *they* were justly entitled: and *I* also trust *they* have lost no time in preparing to resume their share of contribution to the amusements of this metropolis, by engaging and fitting up for *your* reception the house in which *we* are now assembled. *We* have, however, to ask great indulgences at *your* hands; and *we* must be forgiven if *we* do not represent the productions of *our* poets with all those illusions of scenery, habits, and decorations, which the proprietors formerly spared no expence to provide, and no occasion to bring forward. In the Theatre of the ITALIAN Opera, to which *we* have been compelled to have recourse, *we* are naturally not so well provided to give life to the works of our *native* poets; and *we* must make large *drafts* upon *your* indulgence. Permit *me*, however, to state, that *we* shall make daily progress in bettering *our* present provision, and shall immediately set about to erect a *new* Theatre, such as *we* think will be worthy of the metropolis where *it is* situated, and in which *we* hope to be able to receive *you* by next September."

We have inserted the above from the report of the newspapers, as we could not obtain an entrance. But one of our friends who gained admission assured us that Mr. Kemble in the delivery "spoke like a tall fellow that "respects his reputation," while another (characterising the composition of this *finished* piece of oratory) replied, *he's like Parolles!* —"he's a good drum,* my lord, but a "naughty orator."

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A romantic melo-drama entitled *the Forest of Hermanstadt*, or *Princess and no Princess*, by Capt Hewetson, author of the Blind Boy, has been produced at the King's Theatre. It is from the French, and the fable and incidents, are nearly the same as those of *The Mysterious Bride*.—The princess of Bulgaria, on her way to espouse the prince of Transilvania, is deprived of her royal robes by Oswald, the officer to whose charge she was entrusted. Oswald's sister is imposed on the prince for Alexina, the true princess, and after a variety of adventures at an inn, the imposition is discovered, the impostors are disgraced, and the innocent are made happy. —The music is by Jouve, and is very pleasing. —The piece was received with general approbation, and forms a very attractive spectacle.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

The *Mysterious Bride*, a traditionary play, written by Mr. Skeffington, was again brought forward on Tuesday, Sept. 27, and met with a total failure, notwithstanding it had been twice performed last season for benefits, and received with considerable applause. We shall not now remind the reader of its defects by entering into any further analysis of its contents, than by merely stating that it merited at least a longer existence

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The Fortune Teller, a new musical farce, was produced on Thursday, Sept. 29, for the first and last time, as it received the just fiat of utter condemnation. The music was pretty; it was composed by Reeve, and we hope to hear it again in better company. A specimen of the songs will be found in our POETRY, as well as the prologue to the Mysterious Bride.

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The grand spectacle of Caractacus has been twice performed in the course of this last month. Such an exhibition would better become the theatre at Erfurth, than *the servants of his Britannic Majesty at Drury Lane*; nor should we be at all surprised to hear that it was performed at the former place the same day it was at the latter; indeed the splendid representation of a British prince in chains would be in character there, and a most acceptable sight to the monster manager of that theatre, who has ordered his *troupe* of players with Talma at their head, to march near seven hundred miles merely to entertain and cajole an imbecile prince, whom he either wants to rob or to force to serve his purpose some other way, until he can say to him as he did to Ferdinand: *Prince, il faut opter entre la cession ou la mort!*—Vide Don Cevallos's Exposition, page 353 of the present volume.

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Pizarro has likewise been *again announced* —but it has been at the ITALIAN Opera House, and therefore perfectly in character, we must allow!—Want of room prevents us from making farther observations at present, we will not however lose sight of this subject. In the mean time, as we are "English, sirs, "from top to toe," we wish Buonaparté had ordered his *Italian* and *French* pensioners from London—aye, ALL of them—to have assisted at the Erfurth Harlequinade.

* Sarcastically alluding to those times when *managers* of play actors used to deliver their bills of fare, and expatiate on their contents, by sound of drum; in which stile, if our memory fail not, the grandfather to this "same learned orator," used to exhibit.

VIEWS OF SPAIN.

Taken in the Year 1805.

No. VI.

In perusing the following account of Spanish Commerce and Finances, we are to take into our consideration the extreme difficulty of procuring authentic information on those subjects under the late government, which, whatever intelligence it might receive from its agents, always supposed secrecy to be a necessary ingredient in the composition of a statesman, and absolutely indispensable in state affairs. From the publicity of our national proceedings, and the notoriety given to them by the press, with the general interest taken in them by the people, and the rapid circulation which they experience, we are entirely unqualified to judge of the difficulties attendant on the procuring of authentic documents, in despotic governments.—The suppression of facts, the mutilation of accounts, are the smallest evils to which an inquirer is exposed: it is well if he does not also meet with falsifications, and additions calculated to mislead him in essential matters connected with his inquiry. This must plead the excuse of the original writer of these papers for not presenting accounts of a later period than appear in his communications. With whatever earnestness he might desire to obtain them, they would be nevertheless withheld from him, as from the public at large.

COMMERCE.

No country in Europe is better situated than Spain is for the purposes of trade. A considerable extent of coast on the Ocean, and on the Mediterranean, also, commodious harbours in both seas, roads affording safe anchorage, a convenient latitude for the departure of her ships either for India or America, which affords her considerable advantages over the northern nations who have to pass the Line.—In the New World, from the point of California to the streights of Magellan, on the west of America, an immense extent of coast, where the ports may vie with the best in Europe.—On the eastern coast of America, the gulph of Mexico, totally under her dependance; the island of Cuba, the most considerable of the Antilles, and which alone might supply all Europe with sugar; on the south of the Portuguese settlements in the Brazils, that of Buenos Ayres; in the Indian Seas, islands valuable for their extent, position, and productions: such are the claims which Spain might assert to the monopoly of the trade of the whole world. And why should not Spain assume that commercial superiority to which her topographical situation entitles her? What was England before and during the long wars between the houses of York and Lancaster? Where were her manufactures then?—Where those vessels that have since given her power such preponderance? A parcel of Flemish fugitives, intent on escaping the Duke of Alba's oppression, transported the art of manufactures to London; the Reformers sought in Great Britain an asylum which France denied them; and brought over their industry with them. The ships of the Hanseatic towns transported the native productions of those islanders, their lead and tin. But Elizabeth (that great sovereign) knew how to avail herself of the faults other monarchs committed; and to her England owes her commerce and progress in navigation.

Commerce establishes itself by mutual exchanges; the overplus of one country is sent to supply the deficiency of another, and the balance is in favour of that country which gives more than it receives.—It will appear from the sequel, that the balance of commerce might be in favour of Spain; for she has every thing to give, and, if she choose it, nothing to receive.

Her European continent supplies her abundantly with every article of the first necessity.—Arragon, Valentia, Andalusia, Castile and Navarre, supply superfine wool; consequently cloths.—Valentia, Grenada, Murcia, supply silks; consequently rich stuffs for objects of luxury.—Catalonia, Valentia, Murcia, and Grenada, supply brandy, wine, solder, and oil.—La Mancha abounds in wine, and, with a few improvements in the agricultural system, the execution of the royal order of the year 1765 for the liberty of the interior trade, and the prohibition to export abroad, she would have corn in sufficient quantity for her consumption; because the overplus of the produce of Estremadura, which passes into Portugal, and that of Castile which finds its way into France through St. Andero, might supply the wants of Galicia and the Asturias. The Canary islands, fruitful in every kind of grain, would supply the metropolis. The island of Lanzarotta, one of the Canaries, might furnish more than is requisite for the consumption of Madrid.

Biscay supplies iron of excellent quality. The Pyreneans, the mountains of Galicia, Andalusia, Catalonia, Navarre, abound in timber for ship-building. The kingdoms of Grenada, Arragon, and Navarre produce a sufficient quantity of hemp for the use of the navy. With the assistance of the laboratory established at Ferrol, the Mexico copper might be prepared, and supply the

place of that which comes from Sweden and Trieste. The American possessions furnish cedar wood (the superiority of which for ship-building is decidedly acknowledged), sugar, cocoa, cochineal, coffee, indigo, vanilla, cinnamon, and medicinal drugs; and all those productions in such abundance that they partly supply several countries in Europe. Such is the enumeration of articles of the first necessity, which Spain can derive from her vast possessions. We must not omit her mines in Peru, Potosi, Chili, Mexico; those inexhaustible treasures supply all the specie in currency throughout the two Americas, and even in part that of India.

From all these advantages, it is easy to perceive, that the trade of Spain demands encouragement only. It would considerably increase if wealthy proprietors could be induced to engage in it. The sovereigns have neglected no means that might turn the attention of the nobles to maritime trade. Royal *cedulas* have declared wholesale and extensive commerce to be not degrading; but the Duke D'Ossuna is hitherto the only Spanish grandee who has embarked in commercial speculations.

I hear from well-informed authority that the Spanish American mines yield the king an annual revenue of thirty millions of dollars (near £7,000,000) clear from all charges for the administration, and after paying the troops in America. From the custom house duties on money or merchandize coming to private individuals in the metropolis, the king derives forty millions of dollars. The total amount of the revenue derived from foreign possessions only is consequently seventy millions of dollars.

This simple sketch will, I imagine, be deemed sufficient to prove the degree of prosperity to which the trade of Spain might attain. Let us proceed to examine what real advantages Spain derives from it: and these we shall discover in a statement of the imports and exports during the course of several years. We begin with England; the most preponderating power in trade at present.

Spain exported into England.		*England imported into Spain.*	
1781..	£114,492 7		
1782..	114,541 12		
1785..	697,712 14	1785..	£788,064 2
Total..	926,746 13	Total..	788,064 2

Balance during the three years.. 138,682 1

Spanish Exportations to England.		*English Importations to Spain.*	
1792..	£897,840 12	1792..	£794,101 11
1793..	485,872 18	1793..	476,726 17
1794..	748,546 10	1794..	634,654 0
1795..	992,853 13	1795..	436,830 19
Total	3,125,113 13	Total..	2,342,312 17

Exportation.. £3,125,113 13
Importation.. 2,342,312 17

Balance in favour of Spain 782,800 10

We have not been able to procure the statement of Spanish wines imported into England, except during the following years:

1784	£2,761
1785	3,265
1787	4,314
1788	4,744
1789	4,054
1790	5,037

In the year 1782, Ireland exported to Spain to the amount of £2,210, in linen, and salted meat; and imported to the amount of £83,413, of which potash was £77,967.

Balance in favour of Spain £75,757.

Exportations from the Spanish Islands to England.

1792	Cuba	£5,121 18
1793	Caracas	12,302 14
1794	Cuba	11,119 5
1795	Cuba	19,871 19
1795	Buenos Ayres	3,264 14

In the year 1797 the exportation of Spanish merchandize amounted to..... £776,686 12
Importation 171,073 4

Balance..... 605,613 8

From this statement, taken from English registers, it seems clear that the balance is entirely in favour of Spain.

By the treaty of Amiens Spain relinquished the Island of Trinidad, the key of the Mexican gulph, to the English. The following is the statement of the trade carried on by that island with the English West India islands.

Import. from English Islands to Trinidad.		*Export. from Trinidad to English Islands.*	
1792.....	£17,829		
1793.....	592	1793.....	£5,787
1794.....	3,017	1794.....	32,275
1795.....	42,950	1795.....	8,283
Total..	£64,381	Total..	£46,345

As to the trade of Spain with France, the principal article which Spain exports is wool.

Wool	23,000,000 *livres.*
Wines	3,000,000
Oils	10,000,000
Total	36,000,000

Which are compensated by the following importation:

Oxen	700	at 300 *liv.* each	2,100,000	*livres.*
Sheep	100,000	24 –	2,400,000	
Mules	20,000	300 –	6,000,000	
Total			10,500,000	

Exportations.... 36,000,000
Importations.... 10,500,000

Balance 25,500,000

The contraband trade cannot well be reckoned among commercial operations; nevertheless that branch is so extensive that insurers are found for the introduction of prohibited articles; which are, cotton in general, muslins, tobacco, quicksilver, &c. The exportation of specie is strictly prohibited.

A celebrated writer, Arthur Young, considers possessions beyond sea, as pernicious to European States. Being a cultivator, he sees nothing but corn: all his speculations are confined to the improvement of a corn field or a meadow. Consistent with his own principles, he maintains that funds laid out on agriculture instead of sugar, coffee, and indigo, would yield greater profit to a country than men and money, sent to a distance, and there employed.

M. Bourgoanne is of the same opinion with the English writer; but I know not whether his advice to Spain, *to abandon her colonial possessions and shut up her mines*, proceeds from the same principle. In order to prove what interest Spain could have to give up her colonies, I will only state that it appears from the returns of merchandize that have entered the port of Cadiz from the peace with England in Nov. 1801, to Dec. 1802, that their amount has been no less than £21,343,055.

Not having been able to procure an equally accurate statement of the importations from the Spanish colonies into the ports of St. Sebastian, Bilboa, Corunna, Malaga, Alicant, and Barcelona, we must trust to what we have offered as sufficient to combat M. Bourgoanne's opinion. That author would perhaps have better understood his Catholic Majesty's interests, if he had advised the establishing European manufactures at Mexico, Peru, and Chili. The people of those countries, emerging, as it were, from the hands of nature, and consequently susceptible of receiving every impression, would adopt the opinions and customs of our continent: their ideas would expand, and from a combination of the character of the inhabitants under the Line with that of those from the polar extremities of the globe, an empire, formidable to maritime nations, would arise, and assure to the crown of Spain, that preponderance to which it has a right to aspire.

There is no doubt but too distant and extensive a trade combines several weighty disadvantages with it. The navigation in remote parts of the globe, and residence in unhealthy climates, carry off a great number of persons, and affect, not only the existing population, but also that to be expected, by impeding the marriage of such expatriated rovers. The number of Spanish subjects who yearly migrate into the colonies is calculated at *twenty-four thousand*: of these one third only returns into the mother country. Such a loss cannot but prove prejudicial to the population of Spain. The last returns stated that population at *eleven millions five hundred thousand*, but we must deduct the victims of the war, and of epidemical diseases that have raged since at Cadiz, Malaga, Carthagena, and Alicant. If those emigrants to America remained on the continent, there is no doubt but Spain would see her population considerably increase, and her state of cultivation improve in proportion; it would remain to be proved, however, whether the advantages derived from that measure would compensate those that arise from the communications at present maintained with foreign possessions. The loss of North America, far from having proved prejudicial to England and to the English trade, has, undoubtedly, increased it; but this proof cannot be adduced in support of the proposition for abandoning the Spanish possessions, the soil and productions of which differ essentially from those of the English colonies.

As to the colonial system of the Spaniards, all writers agree to describe it as extremely mild and humane. In his view of the climate and soil of the United States of America, Volney tells us, page 410, vol. 2. "The Spanish laws with respect to the blacks of Louisiana are the mildest of all European codes." And Bourgoanne speaking of the slave trade, in reference to the Spaniards, says: "One must acknowledge however, not to their praise, but in their excuse, that if that horrible practice could be tolerable on any part of the globe, it would be under the Spanish dominion; and it is not undeserving of notice that the nation which, together with the Portuguese, is blamed more than any other, for the cruelties practised in the New World, is that by which the negroes are most kindly treated; as if by dint of human attentions that nation intended to make them forget the crime of its ancestors." Thus philosophy even is forced to depart from her usual severity to bear homage to truth.

FINANCES.

The general embarrassment of Finances is the order of the day throughout Europe. The system of Spain has undergone the same general judgment, and the public declare it bad without knowing its particular detail.

Adam Smith, after having examined the debts of the great nations of Europe, which he compares to those of private individuals, considers the ruin of their governments, without distinction, as extremely probable.

Without attempting to discover how far this assertion may be just, or how far the comparison of the resources of individuals with those of states may hold good, I will enter into that celebrated writer's meaning.

and conclude that a kingdom is the better administered, and the furthest from ruin, when its finances are in a good condition. And, in this respect, what power in Europe can be compared to Spain?

Spain has no debts; and whatever M. Bourgoanne may say, Philip V's paper money obtains credit enough yet to be negociable. I have seen proofs of it myself, and since the reigning dynasty has occupied the throne of Spain, confidence has replaced that mistrust founded on the malversation of the finances which prevailed under the Austrian kings. The government has created and issued a paper money; this paper is exposed to and undergoes the chances of the different commercial places. In the year 1802, when Spain was at peace with England, it was generally at *four per cent.* after having lost sixty during the foregoing war; and, in consequence, the royal notes were in a train of liquidation by cash payment. A government, which is calling in its paper, is not in a distressed condition.

Paper money has advantages, the effects resulting from which are incalculable; among the first is that of attaching the opulent subjects to the government, by engaging them to invest a part of their capitals in the public funds: but this union of interests can be established only in countries where a national spirit exists; and it was probably from the knowledge which the Count Cabarrus had of the Spanish character, that he caused the creation of paper security, known under the name of *Vales Reales.* Count Cabarrus had vast and deep knowledge in finance; but he is a foreigner, and this reason was sufficient to raise him rivals and enemies, who impeded his views and plans. The Prince of Peace, who takes merit wherever he can find it, has lately promoted that of a person who appears to be the most enlightened financier Spain possesses at this moment. I mean the governor of Catalonia, Don Blas de Aranza. Since he has occupied this important post, he has given proofs of very extensive knowledge in matters of administration. Public opinion has long pointed him out as the fittest person to be minister of Finance.

The Royal Treasury is under the direction of two Treasurers General. Three Directors General have the detail of the administration. M. Bourgoanne agrees that Europe has nothing superior to this system.

The Royal Revenues arise from the produce of duties on provisions, tobacco, snuff, salt, wool, powder, brimstone, and quicksilver. The rents and tithes bear on the property of the clergy, and on the rents and tithes of private proprietors. The land taxes are very trifling; I know no country where the proprietor is less oppressed. There are duties called *Annates* and *Lanza*, that bear on the Grandees alone. The provincial taxes are laid on wine, vinegar, oils, meat, candles, &c.

It is impossible to ascertain the revenues of the Royal Treasury; they depend on what is collected from the mines in the New World, which, notwithstanding the sketch I have given, have no regularity in their yearly returns.

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The following are slight hints at the services of such Spanish Generals as distinguished themselves in the war against the French revolutionary government: they serve to shew that the Spanish soldiery has lost nothing of its ancient bravery, and that its commanders know how to avail themselves of the courage of their troops, as well as of their knowledge of the districts and scenes of action. The places in which these officers fought, are the same as are now likely to be "fields of blood" in conflicts between the generals of Buonaparte and those of the Spanish patriots. They may give some idea of what has been done in that country, and by whom.

GENERALS.

Don Antonio Ricardos knew how to avail himself of Spanish valour. At the opening of the first campaign against the French, in the early part of the French revolution, with five thousand men who had not seen active service for a long period, he took possession of Bellegarde, after prodigious efforts of bravery; he forced the whole line of forts on the frontiers; penetrated into Roussillon, and would have taken Perpignan, if he had had men enough to have kept it, and to maintain an army in the field. He contented himself with attacking the entrenched camp that covered Perpignan, to produce a diversion in favour of the different operations his generals were undertaking. The batle of Trouillas will be for ever memorable; it procured him as a recompense the name and title of Marquis of Trouillas. This general may be reckoned among the eminent of the age.

On his death, the Count of La Union had the command of the army. Although his successes, while general of division, had gained him a reputation, yet as general in chief he failed; and remained on the field of battle.

Don Joseph de Urrutja, who succeeded him in command, revived the spirits of the army, discouraged by the Count of La Union's misfortune. He re-organised it, stopped the French on the river Fluvia, and by partial engagements accustomed the Spaniards again to victory. The peace of Basle prevented his executing the vast plan he had conceived to drive the French army beyond the Pyreneans. From the confidence with which he had inspired his men, the good order he had esta-

blished in the army, (about seventy thousand strong, at that time) one may conjecture that he would have obtained real advantages, and not have contented himself with merely recovering lost ground. Don Joseph Urrutja had served in Russia during the war with the Turks. He had distinguished himself at Ismaelow, and been decorated with the order of St. Anne. The king his master rewarded his services in Catalonia, by appointing him captain general of the army, and director general of artillery. This general died in 1803.

Don Ventura Caro, general of the army of Navarre and Biscay, displayed the greatest talents in the defence of the frontiers entrusted to his care. Endowed with unparallelled activity, and a courage bordering on temerity, this general was of opinion that to defend one's self it was necessary to attack. Making frequent sallies out of his lines, he used to advance and attack the French redoubts, and after destroying several, he returned into his entrenchments. Thus with *twenty-two thousand* men, (eight thousand of which only were troops of the line) he contrived to defend a frontier of thirty-two leagues. The storming of Castel-Pignone, near St. Jean pied-de-port, will always reflect credit on Don Ventura Caro, and Spanish soldiers. Being appointed captain-general over the kingdom of Valentia, at the time of the rebellion in 1801, he there displayed that energy which forms the striking feature of his character, and the revolt was appeased. Retired on his estate with the rank of captain-general in the army, he enjoys that inward satisfaction which is the usual recompense of an irreproachable conduct.

The Marquis of La Romana, nephew of General Caro, distinguished himself in Navarre and Catalonia, by his courage and military information.

Monsieur de Solano, son of the Marquis Admiral del Socorro, displayed great bravery at various periods. He is at this moment governor of Cadiz.

The Count of Fuentes also distinguished himself in the war against France. In the campaign against Portugal in 1800, he met with considerable success at the head of the outposts.

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MINES IN SPAIN.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir;—As a supplement to the "Views in Spain," I have taken the liberty of translating from Hoppensack's work, some observations on the above subject which may prove interesting to the geologist.—Yours, &c. C. W.

The ancient history of Spain fully demonstrates the great antiquity of the art of mining in that country. The Phœnicians imported great quantities of silver from Tarifa in Andalusia, and Mariana observes, that when Hamilcar and Hannibal went to Spain, silver was so common in Andalusia and Estremadura, that vessels for keeping of wines, oils, &c. as well as cribs for horses were made of it. While Hannibal was at the head of the Carthaginian government, he carried on mining with great spirit; and the mines, which were emphatically called *Hannibal's mines*, are said to have yielded *three hundred pounds weight of silver* daily. Pliny states, that the mines were open in his time, and particularly describes the Roman method of mining according to the nature of the mountains.

The Chalibes were the smiths who made arms for Hannibal, and to them Pliny attributes the art of smelting. Justinus says, that they particularly excelled in iron-work. They lived on the banks of the Sil in Gallicia, where marks of iron-works are still visible. Bilbilis possessed rich iron mines in the times of the Carthaginians, and its swords were famed for their high temper. Numantia also was noted for its silver and copper mines, and the peasants to this day frequently meet with pieces of those minerals. The Romans, according to Pliny, imported from Gallicia, Asturia, and Portugal, *twenty-thousand pounds weight of gold*, annually; of which Asturia furnished the greatest quantity.

It does not appear that the Goths and Saracens paid much attention to mining; and in more modern times those veins only of quartz, potter's ore, &c. which lay near the surface, were investigated. The quicksilver mines were worked by the Order of Calatrava, as no deep mining was necessary; it soon became an important object to New Spain.

Count Fucar, who had a lease of this mine for thirty years, acquired great knowledge of the surrounding mountains, and the veins they contained. To such extent were the works carried, that a fifth of the produce, belonging to the king, amounted some years to four and twenty millions of reals. Hence has arisen the old proverb of "As rich as a Fucar." In 1768 a French company undertook the quicksilver mine, hoping that it was not exhausted by the labours of the Count. After incurring a great expence they sent to Saxony for a director, when M. Hoppensack was fixed on to go to Spain. He remained there three years only, owing to the company quarrelling among themselves, and having expended great sums without success.

The mountains of Guadalcarnal and Cazalla are full of perpendicular veins of silver, many of which rise to the surface. Near Constantina the company rented a lead mine containing silver, and the silver and lead mines near Puebla de Tufantes are said to have been worked by the Carthaginians. The

copper mine at Rio Tinto is worked on the king's account; it does not yield more than five or six pounds of copper per cwt near the surface: the annual produce is reckoned at three hundred cwt.

At Monte de Rey, and in the neighbourhood, nine tin mines are at present worked. Many of the masses are composed of large uniform nodules; one of them, weighing 25lbs. was sent as a present to the Minister. The mountains are chiefly of granite formation. They shew marks of Carthaginian labour. The lead mines are considered as the most lucrative by the Spaniards, particularly those of Linaris. Those of Grenada, in the mountains of Raza, belong either to individuals or to companies. In the course of thirty years they have supplied the government with 54,002½ cwt. Numerous others are dispersed throughout the provinces.

Iron abounds in many parts; the principal mines are in Biscay. Antimony is often found in auriferous veins in Castile, and on the frontiers of Portugal. Cobalt is found in the Pyrenees in the valley of Gistain, and great quantities used to be exported to Suabia.

Although the Spanish mountains furnish, in great abundance, all kinds of metals, semi-metals, precious stones, salts, and inflammable substances, yet a very small part has hitherto contributed to the general wealth of the nation. M. H. estimates the whole annual produce as follows:

Quicksilver, from	15	to	1800 cwt.
Copper	2	—	300
Lead	30	—	32,000
Iron	170	—	180,000
Vitriol.....	2,000	—	2,500
Allum.....	12	—	1,500
Sulphur.....	7	—	800

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To the information furnished by our correspondent we may be allowed to add a reflection on the spectacle presented to the world, of a supply of the precious metals being solicited by Spain from Britain. Proprietress of the most valuable gold and silver mines in the world, though not in her own bosom, and furnishing all Europe with a principal part of the currency that circulates throughout this quarter of the globe, yet has Spain so inadequately profited by the advantages of her possessions that she is little more than the factor who receives the precious metals, and delivers them out to those who have bought them with the fruits of their industry. The present Number of our Views in Spain has noticed the drain of the Spanish population to America, in the hope of acquiring wealth by more rapid modes, and by less laborious means than industry and exertion. Hence Spain is essentially weakened. The number of her acres is not diminished: but that of the persons who might bring them into tillage is considerably lessened. Her lands, that might be productive, lie idle, and exclaim, but in vain, against that inert disposition which suffers them to remain a disadvantage to the community. So far, also, from becoming, herself, that immense depot of gold and silver, which might be expected from her revenues, she buys but a small part of them with her native commodities, or her manufactured goods; and the number of artizans that ply her looms or engage in her manufactures, generally, is not sufficient to supply the wants of the mother country, and of the colonies also. Spain therefore cannot retain the bullion that passes through her hands, since it is due to others: insomuch, that when a pressure of circumstances calls for a sudden or an uncommon supply, she is obliged to borrow from a more wealthy, because a more industrious neighbour, and to support even her struggles for her liberties, by receiving the sinews of war from a country not suffered to deal directly with the districts, the mines of which furnish the very treasure that she is enabled to lend to Spain their sovereign.

SKETCHES OF VIENNA.

[Continued from p. 735, Vol. IV.]

The Suburbs.

Between the inhabitants of the city and those of the suburbs, reigns an invidious emulation.—The tailor of the city eyes with disdain brother Snip who lives in the suburbs, and the shoemaker would not disgrace his profession by repairing shoes at home, but sends them into the suburbs to inferior workmen. A tradesman begins business in the suburbs, and knows no wish beyond that of figuring away, in a few years, in the capital. The artizan does the same, and is delighted when he arrives at the honour of standing behind a counter in the city. Ambition, however, is natural to man, and tends to progressive improvement. Power, wealth, nobility, grandeur, and reputation are centred in the city; the suburbs may be considered as only the attendants, and as contributing to the dignity and pomp of the city. There are few of the suburbal inhabitants who have not daily intercourse with Vienna: whether it be to court the protection of the great, to dispose of the produce of their labour, to offer their

services, to visit their friends, or to attend the theatres.

Cheapness is a great inducement to the middling classes, for living in the suburbs. House-rent is nearly one half lower in the latter; and the necessaries of life are in proportion. Hence, pensioners, government-clerks, married officers, &c. and the great body of the lower orders reside there. Those, however, who have constant occupations in the city, must incur the expence of hackney-coaches, or submit to be stifled by the dust.

Vienna possesses numerous advantages, in a philosophical point of view. It is the seat of one of the first monarchies in Europe; it is the capital of the Austrian states, an empire that ranks high among the nations, and it is the grand emporium of the Continent. Society is on so easy a footing, and strangers are treated with such marked attention, that there is no person of liberal education and genteel manners who cannot gain access into the first circles. Is the stranger a politician? The imperial ministry, the foreign embassadors, and the state counsellors, &c. will furnish him with ample subjects for political schemes, plans, and speculations.—Is he a soldier? He would be there in his element, and might thoroughly investigate every thing connected with discipline, tactics, and all the glories and horrors of war.—Is he devoted to the sciences? The professors will unfold to him all the wonders of botany, chemistry, mineralogy, anatomy, &c.—Is he an artist? The collections of paintings and engravings in the palaces of Raunitz, Lichtenstein, Paar, and many others, will fully gratify his curiosity.—Is he in the commercial line? The ports of Trieste and Fiume, the trade with Russia and the Porte, the manufactures of Hungary, * and the inland trade will store his mind with abundant objects relating to his researches.—Is he rich? Every thing that imagination can devise, or the pampered appetite crave, is spread out before him. He may breakfast on chocolate from Milan, and order oysters from Istria for his *tiffin*; he may dine on pheasants from Bohemia, and season his desert with Tokay. He may rattle over the stones in his phaeton and four horses, transported either from the shores of Britain, or from the banks of the Guadalquivir. The sables of Siberia will protect him from the chilling blasts of winter: and the silks of Italy, with the fashions of Paris, may contribute to his external decoration when he visits at court.—And lastly, is he poor? No where can he hide his distresses better than in Vienna. A small room in the suburbs, at a guinea a year, will serve him for shelter: he may dine for a few pence, and the old clothes-man will equip him for a trifle. Then, wrapped up in his cloak, he may walk beside generals, ministers, and princesses, in all public places. M. Küttner remarks, as a peculiar characteristic of this city, that with all its wealth, luxury, and magnificence, we meet with none of that disgraceful penury which assumes such odious forms in London and Paris. At Vienna the luxury of the great, the opulence of the second class, and the easy circumstances of the middling ranks, enable the lowest orders to obtain a tolerable subsistence.

* Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 102b.

Population.

We know of no census made by government to determine the exact population of Vienna, and the statements of different authors are not in unison. In 1706 the number of houses in the city was enumerated at 1397, and in the suburbs at 5102; but the buildings in the latter are annually increasing. The "Vienna Guide" gives 320,000 souls as the whole population of the city and suburbs, comprising clergy, military, Greeks, Jews, and strangers. The annual deaths are stated at about 11,000, the births at 10 000, and the marriages at 2,500. But in such a capital, where thousands of persons are collected, either by business or pleasure, and who are not born nor do they die here, it is very difficult to ascertain the correctness of a general statement. When the proclamation was issued in 1801 for all strangers to quit the city, they were said to amount to 20,000. Besides, the garrison varies according to circumstances, but it generally consists of two battalions of grenadiers, and six of fusileers; a regiment of artillery and one of cavalry; the engineer corps, the bombardeer and waggon corps.

Consumption.

Many persons lament that a great capital consumes all the corn, cattle, poultry, fish, fruits, &c. within fifty miles of it. But if we compare the villages in the Black Forest and in Gallicia with those in the vicinity of Vienna, we shall find that the peasantry of the latter are the wealthiest, have the finest cattle, vineyards, gardens, &c. and inhabit the best houses, precisely because they live in the neighbourhood of a capital. The farmer who can convert into ready money the produce of every inch of ground is not to be pitied. In fact, Vienna takes off the superabundance of the adjacent provinces, and they, in return, are improved by it. Austria furnishes wine, wood, veal, salt, poultry and eggs, milk and butter, fruits and vegetables. Hungary sends innumerable herds of oxen, lambs, pigs, fish and poultry, corn, hay, wine, and tobacco. Bohemia and Moravia supply game of all kinds, fish, corn, straw, &c. Styria, oxen and capons: Milan, silk manufactures and cheese: Trieste, oysters and turtles: the

Tyrol, fruits, wood, and gloves; and the Netherlands, while under Austrian dominion, furnished cloths, stuffs, and lace.

What a field for meditation does the consumption of provisions offer to the reflecting mind! How indefinitely various are the degrees betwen want and superfluity! What an immeasurable distance between the logic of the thoughtless spendthrift, and that of the destitute, on this subject! Let us contemplate distinctly the prince who lavishes fifty thousand a year, and the invalid pensioner who lives on fifty shillings; between the countess who has hundreds to expend daily, and the poor sempstress who cannot earn threepence; and then determine on the sum and essentiality of the necessaries of life. The man who feels as a philosopher, and would wish to live *in medio tutissimus*, and enjoy the society of the middling station, might maintain himself very comfortably on £100 a year.

The subjoined list of the annual consumption is extracted from the Vienna Guide.

Oxen		46,400
Cows		19,300
Calves		71,400
Sheep		48,998
Lambs		146,300
Hogs		98,860
Sucking-pigs		12,869
Young wild boars		36,800
Austrian wines	(rundlets)	347,706
Foreign and Hungarian do.	(do)	16,000
Beer	(do.)	425,000
White meal	(cwt)	375,860
Black do.	(do.)	267,193
Groets	(bushels)	87,000
Pulse	(do.)	52,200
Wheat	(do.)	176,800
Barley	(do.)	130,300
Oats	(do.)	637,800
Hay	(loads)	19,300
Straw	(trusses)	1,286,600
Tallow	(cwt.)	24,600
Fire-wood	(cords)	500,000

From the above we may judge of the consumption of other articles, viz. fish, game, poultry, fruits and vegetables, coffee, sugar, oil, confectionary, tobacco, &c. &c.

ANECDOTE OF THE EMPEROR JOSEPH II.

The governments of most extensive monarchies are composed of heterogeneous materials; and the different parts of them are distinct in manners of thinking, as often in modes of life. To make laws that shall be universally executed, then, is not so easy an undertaking as the ill-informed may imagine Local advantages and disadvantages, local habits formed into a second nature, often less capable of being subdued than original nature itself, local prejudices, will be consulted by the wise legislator, who, if he design to do his subjects lasting good, must accommodate his plan to their wishes, or must contrive to influence their wishes in behalf of his plans. Popular passions are often more attached to trifles than to objects of importance: and when they amount to superstitions, as superstition is usually the companion of weak minds, they should be carefully watched by superiors, who never lose any thing by tolerating them if they be tolerable, for it should be remembered that weak minds may have strong arms.

There is something rather remarkable in the attachment of the German monarchs to the insignia of their office: it might be thought that they too, as well as their subjects, fancied a sacred talismanic power inherent in the marks of dignity, distinct from the dignity itself. When Francis I. was hard pressed by his enemies, then fighting against his sovereignty, and threatening to deprive him of his crown, he ordered the insignia of royalty, the crown, sceptre, &c. to be brought to him, and apostrophising them in deep contemplation he exclaimed "No! to whatever straits I am reduced, never shall they deprive me of you!"—Is not a sovereign then, a public officer for the welfare of his people, whether the tokens of his office be attached to his person or not? It is so in Britain we are certain, and though it be proper, that when meeting the States of the realm on public affairs, his Majesty as their chief, should bear the insignia of chieftainship, yet the loyalty of his people is exactly the same before such public and ceremonious appearance, as after it. Whoever reigns in the hearts of his subjects need attach very little importance to the decorations of authority, except on occasions dependant on reasons of state.

The Emperor wished to have the Bohemian and Hungarian crowns in his treasury at Vienna. Why? Sovereigns have many answers, or frequently, none, for a *why*. However, Joseph certainly had his reasons. He demanded therefore the Bohemian crown of the states. They answered very gravely, and even fundamentally, that, "The king *should* and *ought* to be where the crown is," and not *vice versâ*; and to this answer they adhered. But at last, seeing it was his wish, they sent the crown to Vienna. With regard to the Hungarian crown, he did not apply to the states. He commissioned Counts B. and H., as having the official custody of it at Presburg, where it had hitherto been kept, to bring the crown to Vienna. One of them represented to the emperor, that "the laws required the crown to remain in the country," &c. "My dear count," was the answer, "I should not have thought that you were a prejudiced man;" and this induced the noblemen to send the crown—during a thunder-storm (a sad

omen to popular superstition!)—to Vienna. "There will be no longer a *blessing* on the country," said an old woman, who esteemed the crown as the "ark of the covenant."

Great part of the Hungarian nation murmured, being instigated by knight errants and monks. Joseph paid no attention to it; he kept his holy treasures. A commotion excited among the nobility, which begun in Oct. 1789, and lasted till March 90—but particularly a dangerous illness which afflicted him—led the emperor, at the earnest solicitation of the states, to release the crown *from prison*, as it was termed.

The rejoicings, the enthusiasm, with which the nobility received it on the frontiers, and more so at Ofen, are almost undescribable. The nobility in the Comitat of Pest raised a corps of cavalry, and went out to meet it. The corporations of Pest and Ofen, the body of clergy with their pupils, and the members of the University, &c. joined the procession. On the 21st of Feb. at least 500 guns were fired; and on the 22d, though they must have heard of the emperor's death, *Te Deum* was sung in presence of the cardinal archbishop of Gran, in great pomp. The city was illuminated, and the wine ran in torrents in the market-place. The mere news of the crown being restored, excited a certain national spirit among the nobility. The ladies threw off their French dresses, and partly burnt them. Every young nobleman of fortune procured a Hussar's sabre. Joseph's ordinances, without exception, fell into neglect; and a Comitat burnt all the writings which were to have served as the basis of the physiocratic system.

The conduct of the Bohemians was of quite a different stamp. The emperor, weak because he was ill, offered them their crown. "No!" said they, "Bohemia has long been attached to Austria; the crown is in good hands; it may remain in Vienna."—The wishes of kings are of a particular nature. The crown was restored, and carried back to Prague without any person looking out of his window!

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE RUSSIAN GENERAL, YHRMANN.

Those who are happily removed from the corrupting influence of courts, can little imagine the manœuvres employed by practised courtiers to effect their purposes: nor to what degrees their hearts are hardened against all considerations of national detriment, provided their private views may be answered. Every court on the face of the globe (our own always excepted; and we are not so good but Heaven might mend us) affords instances of this: — a very striking one is presented by Masson in his Memoirs of Russia, and as the subject of it was his father-in-law, we may depend on the authenticity of his facts.

But we would also request attention to the issue of these perverse proceedings: corruption introduced brandy in excess; brandy in excess introduced licentiousness, waste, and profligacy; fraud, their attendant, diminished the produce of the mines one half of their former quantity, and thus, to gratify the avarice of two speculators, the Sovereign lost a yearly revenue of immense value:—Was it possible that the gain of these favourites should be so much as one tenth part of the loss sustained by their incautious prince; to say nothing of the individual misery spread among the thoughtless miners, who indulged in their ruinous temptation? Never was there a more decisive instance that the revenues of the state are not the strength of the state, when independent of morals; but are the cause or symptoms of the weakness and impoverishment of the state when contrary to morals. And if this *Article* should meet the eye of some youth hitherto unhackneyed in the ways of men, let him learn, from this instance, to suspect of greater regard to their own private interest, than to his real benefit, whoever would induce him to a familiarity with intemperance: let him remember, that, in such circumstances, the diminished resources of the state, and those of an individual, obey the same invariable laws of cause and effect.

It is well known that Siberia abounds with mines of copper. The richest of them belong to the crown; others are in the hands of opulent individuals. From the year 1770 to 1780 the imperial mines of Kolivan and Oremburg were extraordinarily productive, not only in copper, but also in gold and silver. A man of integrity had the direction of them; and his virtue, which remained pure in presence of those corrupting metals, is an example that well merits our esteem.

Lieut. Gen. Yhrmann, a Livonian, commander of the frontier army against the Tâtars and Kalmuks, had the direction of the mines of Kolivan. It is well authenticated that, in the course of ten years, he raised and sent to Petersburgh 11,527 *pouds* (40 lb. each) of silver, and 394 *pouds* of gold in bars. Moreover, he paid annually to the government of Tobolsk 100,000 roubles, to defray the expences of the miners; and every new year's day he sent to the empress's pri-

vate treasury, 50,000 roubles in gold. An immense quantity of copper is not included in this calculation, neither are the expenses of working the mines, the pay of the officers, charges for buildings, embankments and tools. The general left also 600,000 roubles in silver coinage, when the intrigues of his enemies obliged him to give up his situation.

The upright and incorruptible Yhrmann had long become the object of the fear and jealousy of Prince Wiasemsky, the imperial grand treasurer, and Alsonfiew, one of the cabinet ministers. As he set insurmountable bounds to their avarice, they meditated his ruin. His conduct, however, furnished no pretext; Catharine knew him personally, and placed entire confidence in him. Wiasemsky and Alsonfiew held under the crown the exclusive privilege of supplying Siberia with brandy. They increased the number of public drinking houses, and their profits were immense. Any gentleman, who had business with the senate, sent his peasants and valets two or three times a week to get drunk at Prince Wiasemsky's public-houses, by way of recommending himself to the Prince's stewards, and to curry his favour. These two avaricious ministers wished likewise to open public-houses near the mines, where the number of workmen promised an abundant consumption. The general, well aware of the tippling disposition of that class of men, and above all of the injury which would accrue to the mines, had fortified himself with an ukase, prohibiting public-houses within his jurisdiction. He ordered the daily distribution to each miner of two glasses of brandy, before and after work, which was a sufficient allowance; and by this means he avoided the excess and disorders attendant on indulgence in that pernicious beverage. Consequently, he strongly opposed the views of those disorganising ministers. At first, they attempted persuasive measures, and at last had the effrontery to offer him a share in the profits. His noble spirit rejected their proposals with indignation; and he declared that, without a special order from the empress, he would never consent to the establishment of public-houses, the destructive effects of which he strongly depicted. The ministers did not think proper to solicit such an order; but they found means of representing Yhrmann as a man quite intractable and capricious. He found himself constantly mortified and harrassed, and, at last, demanded his recall, which he obtained in 1780. He died soon after, almost in a state of poverty, at a small villa, the only fruit of his labours. After his death public-houses were opened, the miners got drunk, negligence and fraud ensued, and the mines diminished in proportion. The activity, disinterestedness, and humanity of this amiable officer had rendered him beloved in that distant and uncivilized country; but the wise regulations he had introduced perished with him. *The mines of Kolivan scarcely produce at present half what they did in his time.*

The general had also made many small rivers navigable. He caused them to be cleansed every year. Hence water-carriage was introduced at a trifling expence; *but all these advantages ceased at his death.*

The judicious working of the mines was not the only service Yhrmann rendered the state. The small-pox, formerly unknown in Siberia, had been brought into the country by the Russians, and spread its ravages among the inhabitants, inferior only to the plague. The natives considered this disorder as a scourge of heaven; and mothers abandoned their offspring when attacked with it. To its destructive influence must be attributed the immense depopulation within these last fifty years. One of the first cares of the General was to apply a remedy by introducing inoculation. The superstition of the inhabitants presented obstacles almost invincible, and force was as necessary as persuasion. He ordered to be assembled at Barnaoul, the capital of Kolivan, between two and three hundred children with their parents, and all the chiefs of the Tâtar, Kalmuk, and Kirguis tribes, scattered throughout the neighbourhood. He had an only daughter, not three years old; he took her in his arms, and in the presence of the whole assembly, had her inoculated in the open air by Dr. Kysing. The operation was highly successful. The natives, not daring to resist the example of their governor, submitted, though with reluctance. Among 11,000 children inoculated that year by the doctor, two only died. This fact is recorded in the books of the college of physicians in Petersburgh, and the child, who was inoculated, is now the wife of Col. Masson, the author of Memoirs on Russia.

ON THE UTILITY OF THE BIRCH TREE.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—You some time ago entertained us with an account of the virtues, academical and juridical, of the birch tree and its twigs.* Most of your readers, I suppose, renewed their acquaintance with the subject when perusing that paper; but it may not be known to all of them, that the natural virtues of the birch are both numerous and important; and that, in some parts, it is, if not the staff of life, yet one of the principal resources of life for comforts. Give me leave, therefore, to transmit you a description of the advantages derived from this tree by the hardy natives of the north; and to instance it as an invaluable gift of Providence to those countries where it is abundant.

* Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 134.

Who would imagine that the birch, a tree apparently the most barren, and one of the most neglected in those favoured climes where fruit trees grow wild, was so valuable and useful in the north? Without this tree, Finland, Ingria, and Esthonia would perhaps be deserted; for it furnishes the same resources to the natives of those provinces, that the cocoa-nut tree does to the Indians. The Finlanders, especially, almost subsist on this productive tree. Of the wood they make their waggons and agricultural implements. The outward bark, being impenetrable by water, serves to cover their huts. Of the second bark they make cords, mats, and cloaks to protect them from the rain; they also weave it into baskets, sandals, and light shoes, and all kinds of domestic utensils. The buds nourish them in times of scarcity, and are often mixed with rye bread. The soft internal bark is also ground into flour. Heath cocks, and all those birds which winter in the north, feed on the buds. Of the sap the Finlanders make a pleasant flavoured vinegar; the leaves produce a yellow dye; the gum is considered as a delicacy, and in many cases recommended as a remedy; in short, the twigs are manufactured into baskets; and a female never goes to the bath without carrying a branch of birch as a flagellum, and to serve as a fig leaf when she comes out of the water.

It ought to be added, that the construction of birch canoes on the lakes and rivers of N. America, enables the navigators of those waters to pursue their voyages: which they could not do unless aided by the impermeability of the birch bark to water; while it is so light of burden, that canoes made of it are easily carried over the portages, and so from one lake, or river, to another. The gum of the birch tree is of the utmost utility in stopping the cracks or damages made in the body of the canoe, and thus this tree alone supplies the demands of the navigator and the means of intercourse among the inhabitants of these regions.—I am, yours, &c. JUNIUS.

ON THE PARTIALITY OF CERTAIN ANIMALS FOR SALT.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—I dare say it has not escaped your observation, that the full value of the most common things with which we are acquainted, is very inadequately considered, and, indeed, is very imperfectly understood among us. There are many articles of our daily sustenance, or to which we are beholden for daily services, that nevertheless we are too familiar with to treat with due respect. Providence is kinder to us in supplying our wants, than we are to ourselves in our esteem for the supply. I was lately ruminating on this subject, and, with Jaques, was "chewing the cud of sweet and bitter fancy," when I determined to string a few thoughts together for the use of my favourite work, the PANORAMA. I therefore beg your acceptance of a "cud" of recollections on that common article at our tables, salt; and I the rather select this, because I formerly sent you some remarkable accounts of the fondness of animals for this production,* to which I beg leave to refer as no improper introduction to the present paper. To account for the fondness of animals for salt, I suppose, exceeds the observation, perhaps the suggestion, of man; yet the fact is extremely well supported by evidence. Animals, which by nature are resident on plains distant far enough from any coast, and which appear to be destined to feed altogether on *fresh* herbage, to drink *fresh* water, and to enjoy the *fresh* dews of heaven, yet are fond of salt.—We cannot account for this predilection, any more than for the fondness of the cat for fish; a fact demonstrated daily in our kitchens;—but, whence arises this powerfully expressed and urgent fondness;—what relation there is between the taste of this food, and the *longings* of an animal so completely anti-aquatic as the cat, has often puzzled my imagination; and, unluckily, continues to puzzle, not mine only, but that of wiser philosophers than I am.

Salt appears, on the first mention of it, to be a preparation completely artificial, since we do not obtain it without great labour: and, it might be thought, that animals could have no more anticipatory *gusto* for this relishing article, than cats can have for fishes immersed in an element which forbids all access to them by the feline race. But, perhaps, on farther inquiry, w shall find, that among other beneficial results from the extensive prevalence of salts and saline principles over so great a proportion of the globe there may be some reference to the enjoyments of animals; nay, possibly, of vegetables also, for who knows how far sea breezes may be salutary to plants of various kinds, distributed in different places, though native, of apparently *fresh*—and only *fresh*-propertied plains?

It is true, that there are in divers places mines of rock salt; but animals, most surely, never had access to these: and those rocks, or hills, or even mountains of salt that are known and distinguished by coming into open day, are so extremely rare, that the wildest theory cannot attribute to animals even the faintest recollection of them. Neither can it be thought that this disposi-

* Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 593 and 594.

tion in animals is the effect of a depraved taste, produced by their intercourse with man; for those which never have been within the sphere of such intercourse, yet manifest this disposition.

Cattle, on some parts of the sea coast of our island, though they cannot subsist wholly on salt water, yet will watch the recess of the tide, and feed on marine productions. This is a regular practice among them in the Hebrides, in places where the pasture is less luxuriant. The wild asses that inhabit the deserts of Persia, in the neighbourhood of the Caspian Sea, are tempted to visit the borders of that salt water lake, in order to lick up salt from its banks, or to enjoy the delicious draught afforded by its waves. A particular account of this disposition we have in Professor Gmelin's account of the *Onager*, or Wild Asses, that he bought for the Empress of Russia, and that were sent to Petersburgh after the Professor's death. The account was drawn up by Professor Pallas from Gmelin's papers.

The female—which, only, survived the journey—often passed two days without drinking, especially in moist weather, or when very heavy dews fell. *She also preferred brackish water to fresh; she loved bread sprinkled with salt; and sometimes would eat a handful of salt.* I was told, that, when at Derbent, she always ran to drink of the Caspian Sea, though fresh water was nearer to her. She also selected plants impregnated with saline particles:—and, on the whole, she manifested a decided desire for this tasteful gratification.

May I transgress so far, by way of digression, as to remark, that, in that exquisite epitome of natural history, the book of Job, this inclination of the Wild Ass is marked, though it does not appear in our public translation? Job, xxxix. 5.

Who hath sent out free the Wild Ass?—*Parah.*
Or who hath loosed from bands the Wild Ass?—*Orud.*
For whose habitation I have allotted the wilderness,
And the *saltings* for his dwellings?

These *saltings* are in our version rendered "barren land," by which this very descriptive particular is overlooked.*

It is very well known, that the Merino breed of sheep have a regular allowance of salt distributed to them statedly; and that this is supposed to contribute essentially to the permanence of their health. It is thought also to contribute to their cheerfulness.

Among the directions lately given for the fattening of poultry, by a French breeder, it is ordered, that with the meal, of whatever kind, they are fed with daily, a few grains of salt should be added. Salt, says the writer, is of essential service to all cattle, and to every kind of fowl. It prevents diseases, and renders the flesh of animals more wholesome. Those to whom it is given shew their enjoyment of it by their sprightliness after having received it.

The writer proceeds: Especially this year's experience has convinced me of the usefulness of salt. The constant dryness that we have experienced has deprived the cattle and poultry of their succulent food; they grazed on a herbage void of all relish. They have even been foddered in the shed, as if it were winter. The salt that I have given them has imparted some relish to their food, and has tended to obviate the disadvantages connected with the absence of humidity. I have also given salt mingled with bran to rabbits; and they have thriven upon it remarkably. It has also preserved them from that disorder which is occasioned by the formation of a bladder in the stomach, which fills with water, and suffocates them. I have also given salt to *late fallen* lambs, which have come forward so well, in consequence, as to be ready for shearing at the same time as those born in February: and I have observed with great satisfaction that the *yolk* was much stronger on the wool, than on that of those to which no salt had been given. In the southern countries, the shepherds, before they lead out their flocks, scatter salt on stones placed for that purpose: the sheep scramble headlong on to these stones. This is done three or four times in a month.

The *scab*, also, is much less frequent in those parts than in our own country; the custom of giving salt contributing greatly to this exemption.

If such be the beneficial effects of this mineral on the animals, our fellow-creatures, we may naturally expect it should produce analogous effects on man; and, indeed, that it does so we have sufficient evidence; but I know no more remarkable or decisive instance of its extensive influence on the health of the public than what has lately been observed in France.

Many physicians, men of distinguished reputation and well known skill, affirm, positively, that since the French revolution, the more customary and regular use of salt among the poorer classes of the people, by reason of its present cheapness, has—VERY GREATLY DIMINISHED CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—This is surely a very important fact, which demands inquiry, and marked consideration; for if the public health be affected by the dearness of this article, occasioned by taxation, then it will follow that a statesman, to deserve well of his country,

* Vide *Scripture Illustrated*, on Job, xxxix.

should possess other information, and other talents, than those which may distinguish a mere financier.

I do not presume to think that these particulars, though of curiosity and importance, will justify old Homer in his epithet of *divine* given to salt; I presume we must seek the reason of that in other principles: of which, if you please, hereafter. For the present, having, as the Arabs say, "discharged the dart of my intention from the bow of my purpose," I conclude by subscribing myself,

Yours, &c.

HERMIT.

P. S. It may, on some occasion, be of use among your readers to know a simple and easily procurable remedy for a species of accident to which we are all liable: accept, therefore, the following recipe; it may happily disappoint a doctor by anticipation, and the apprehensions of affection by its efficacy.

Salt, moistened with as small a quantity of water as possible, is said to be an effectual remedy against the inflammation occasioned by the stings of bees and wasps. A wasp being swallowed, unperceived, by a person while drinking a glass of beer, stung him with all its power inside of his throat; this simple remedy, Salt, effected his recovery, although his gullet was swelled, and his breathing was so strongly affected and interrupted from the violence of the pain, &c. as almost to suffocate him.

COMPARISON OF PART OF THE ORIGINAL SCENERY IN MILTON'S ALLEGRO, WITH THE POETICAL IDEAS THAT HE DREW FROM IT.

Nature is the deity both of poets and painters. They draw from her inexhaustible sources the most delightful as well as the most faithful of their images. It is pleasant to trace the track they have pursued, the train of thought that has led them to the results we so greatly admire. One opportunity of this is within the reach of many of our readers, since to Oxford and its neighbourhood they can be no strangers; for a very happy illustration of a passage in Milton's Allegro we are indebted to the pen of the late Sir William Jones, in a letter addressed to Lady Spencer.

"It is well known that Milton resided for a time, and composed several of his earliest productions, at a farm-house in a small village situated on a pleasant hill, about three miles from Oxford, called Forest Hill, because it formerly lay contiguous to a forest, which has since been cut down. The poet chose this place of retirement after his first marriage, and he describes the beauties of his retreat, in that fine passage of his L'Allegro:

Sometime walking, not unseen,
By hedge-row elmes on hillocks green.

* * * * * * *

While the ploughman, near at hand,
Whistles o'er the furrow'd land,
And the milkmaid singeth blythe,
And the mower whets his scythe;
And every shepherd tells his tale,
Under the hawthorne in the dale.
Straight mine eye hath caught new pleasures,
Whilst the landscape round it measures:
Russet lawns, and fallows grey,
Where the nibbling flocks do stray;
Mountains, on whose barren breast,
The lab'ring clouds do often rest;
Meadows trim, with daisies pied,
Shallow brooks, and rivers wide;
Towers and battlements it sees,
Bosom'd high in tufted trees.

* * * * * * *

Hard by, a cottage chimney smokes,
From betwixt two aged oaks. &c.

"It was neither the proper season of the year, nor time of the day, to hear all the rural sounds, and see all the objects mentioned in this description; but, by a pleasing concurrence of circumstances, we were saluted, on our approach to the village, with the music of the mower and his scythe; we saw the ploughman intent upon his labour, and the milkmaid returning from her country employment.

"As we ascended the hill, the variety of beautiful objects, the agreeable stillness and natural simplicity of the whole scene, gave us the highest pleasure. We at length reached the spot, whence Milton undoubtedly took most of his images; it is on the top of the hill, from which there is a most extensive prospect on all sides: the distant mountains that seemed to support the clouds, the villages and turrets, partly shaded with trees of the finest verdure, and partly raised above the groves that surrounded them, the dark plains and meadows of a greyish colour, where the sheep were feeding at large; in short, the view of the streams and rivers, convinced us that there was not a single useless or idle word in the above-mentioned description, but that it was a most exact and lively representation of nature. Thus will this fine passage, which has always been admired for its elegance, receive an additional beauty from its exactness. After we had walked, with a kind of poetical enthusiasm, over this enchanted ground, we returned to the village.

"The poet's house was close to the church; the greatest part of it has been pulled down, and what remains belongs to an adjacent farm. I am informed that several papers in Milton's own hand, were found by the gen-

tleman who was last in possession of the estate. The tradition of his having lived there is current among the villagers: one of them shewed us a ruinous wall that made part of his chamber, and I was much pleased with another, who had forgotten the name of Milton, but recollected him by the title of 'The Poet."

It must not be omitted, that the groves near this village are famous for nightingales, which are so elegantly described in the Pensoroso. Most of the cottage windows are overgrown with sweet-briars, vines, and honey-suckles; and that Milton's habitation had the same rustic ornament, we may conclude from his description of the lark bidding him good-morrow,

> Thro' the sweet-briar, or the vine,
> Or the twisted eglantine:

for it is evident, that he meant a sort of honey-suckle by the eglantine; though that word is commonly used for the sweet-briar, which he could not mention twice in the same couplet.

We may add, that Milton has been accused of coining "one verse for another's sake," in the couplet,

> Then to come, *in spite of sorrow*,
> And at my window bid good morrow.

but if, as tradition has asserted, he retired hither from a contagious sickness, then he may rationally be supposed to have alluded to real sorrows; and his sensibility becomes an additional heightening to his poetry.

We remember a pleasing picture by Jones, a View of this Farm House, Milton's Retirement: Mortimer added the figures, which represented hay-makers, as described by the poet. This may prove a hint, perhaps, to some emulative landscape engraver.

PARTICULARS OF THE LIFE OF THE CELEBRATED MUSICAL COMPOSER, CIMAROSA.

A comic opera under the title of *Cimarosa* having been brought out at the Parisian Opera, the French papers have availed themselves of the opportunity to furnish some account of that celebrated composer. The particulars are contained in a letter from an intimate acquaintance of his, who resided long with him at Naples, and speaks from personal knowledge.

Domenico Cimarosa was son of a shoe-maker at Naples. His father had destined him to be a baker. The then prevailing custom in that city was, for the inhabitants to knead their own bread, yet they were not allowed to bake it themselves, but were obliged to send it to one of the parochial ovens belonging to the privileged company of city bakers. Accordingly, young Cimarosa was placed with one of these, where his employment was that of fetching in the bread intended to be baked in his master's oven. The celebrated singer *Aprilo*, was one of his customers. He belonged to that class of singers, which the courtesy of *dilettanti* has denominated *musici*; and had carried his art to that extent, as almost degenerated into abuse. Young Cimarosa, in whom the taste for music began to shew itself, had observed the time when Aprilo usually exercised his vocal talents accompanied by the *epinette*, (a small piano, or harpsichord, placed on a table) and this was the time he fixed on to fetch Aprilo's bread. On such occasions, secreting himself in a corner of a passage adjoining the apartment of the singer, he attentively listened to this charming virtuoso, during the whole time of his practice; and in some measure forgot the errand he was sent on. Aprilo having for a pupil a young girl named La Teresina, about eight years of age, whose rising musical talents he admired, and therefore wished to cultivate, our young hero was so much fascinated with her lesson one day that he totally forgot his business. *Teresina*, on quitting her master's apartment, had more than once surprised the youth, lost, as it were, in a musical reverie; and by her interrogations, had prevailed on him to acknowledge his irresistible infatuation by that science which he was afterwards to exercise with so much celebrity. As he was a young man of good appearance, the young lass often indulged herself in prattle with him. She questioned him. Why are you so continually concealing yourself in this dark hole?—Because I listen with extacy. —Are you so fond of music?—I love it enthusiastically.—Do you understand music? —No, my father is not rich enough to indulge me with a master.—Do you think he would let you come to one of our Conservatories, if you had free admission?—Powerful friends are necessary for that; we have none such.—But supposing my master, Sig. Aprilo, should procure your admission?—Ah, that would complete my happiness: could I but become a teacher of music! could I in my turn but compose such beautiful pieces of music as those which I never hear without feeling the greatest enthusiasm and emotion! No, I shall never enjoy such happiness.—Have you a good voice? Do you sing?—Sometimes.—I suppose you would be very well satisfied, continued Teresina, with simplicity, if you could sing as well as Aprilo.—I wish I could; replied Cimarosa, gazing at her with the eyes of a young man of seventeen; then with a downcast look continuing, I wish I could sing *as well* as he, but *not exactly like him*. Teresina, was too young to observe this distinction; but she reported this conversation to her master, who ordered Ci-

marosa to be admitted to him, the next time he came to fetch the bread; which direction his little protectress did not fail to see duly executed. After *Aprilo* had inquired respecting his family, his means of subsistence, and his fondness for music and singing, he wished to make a trial of his voice. *Cimarosa*, who, by means of a relative had often visited the theatre of *Florentino*, where operas are performed in the dialect which is commonly spoken at Naples, and where this relation of our juvenile Apollo wrought as machini t, began one of the airs which the celebrated *Cavacciello* used to sing, in such an original manner, and imitated his tone of voice so correctly, and with so much additional humour, that it entirely overcame the gravity of the theatrical critic. *Aprilo* burst into a loud laugh, and was enraptured at this specimen of the young man's talents. The bent of his genius appeared so evident to *Aprilo* that he lost no time in sending for Cimarosa's father, whose consent was necessary for his son's admission into the *Conservatorium de la Pièta*. Here he studied the first principles of his new profession; but, afterwards becoming desirous of improving his talents, he left that institution, at the expiration of the stipulated time, and placed himself under the direction of *Nicolo Piccini*, the most celebrated Neapolitan composer of the time.

Shortly after his leaving the *Conservatorium* he married. My readers expect, without doubt, that his choice fell on his former protectress, the little *Teresina*; the same person, who, by inducing *Aprilo* to notice his juvenile exertions, had been the cause of his subsequent rise. Ah, reader! I sincerely participate in your wishes; for my narrative would then acquire a much greater degree of interest; such an incident would have given it a romantic air, and thereby would have qualified it for being presented on the stage, in the shape of an *opera vaudeville*, or rather, of a comic opera, composed from our hero's own music, of which we have such a considerable quantity in store. But, this was not the case. Whether, at the time of his marriage, *Teresina* was dead, whether she had bestowed her hand on another, or whether she had adopted a different mode of life, is a circumstance unknown to me—but the fact is, that Cimarosa married simply the daughter of a mechanic. His wife having died some time after, he obtained permission of the Pope to marry his sister-in-law, of whom he had became enamoured, while his former wife was yet living.

I was not at Rome, at the time when the fire happened which not only destroyed his apartment, but the whole of the premises where he resided; but I have been told by a person, in whom I can place implicit confidence, that the fire began in a warehouse filled with hides, newly tanned, which was under his apartment; and to which the origin of that accident was generally attributed. By this calamity Cimarosa was deprived of all the fruits of his well known economy; and was even in danger of losing his life.

The foregoing is a short sketch of the *debut* of *Dominico Cimarosa*. I wish that some amateur, who had the happiness of accompanying him in his musical tour from Naples to St. Petersburgh, would favour the public with the later circumstances of his life and labours: and a list of his numerous works, with which he has enriched the various states of Europe; and which are so justly celebrated for their merit and originality.

The son of *Cimarosa* is also a composer of merit. The following particulars were published some time ago in the Neapolitan newspapers.

A piece of music was lately performed at the church *de la Pièta*, composed by the son of the immortal *Cimarosa*, a young man nineteen years of age. It was highly applauded, as well on account of its force of expression, as in consequence of the new and original ideas it contained. The celebrated *Paisiello*, who was present, pressed the young composer in his arms; and congratulated him in the following words: "Follow "the glorious footsteps of your father, and, "if possible, surpass him in excellence."

PARTICULARS OF THE SKELETON OF THE MAMMOTH, EXHIBITED IN LONDON, ABOUT FIVE YEARS AGO.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR:—You lately * gave an account of the discovery of a Mammoth in the Frozen Sea, and the *long* process of rendering that discovery available to the interests of science. It is earnestly to be hoped, that we shall receive further particulars of that creature's construction and form, *with engravings*, by which we may be enabled to compare it correctly with the structure of other animals its rivals in bulk; as it is well known that several varieties of these *massy* creatures are enumerated by naturalists. In the meanwhile I send you some particulars of that skeleton which was exhibited some time ago in London: and which I saw and examined with considerable attention. There is no reason to believe that it was of the same species as the Siberian mammoth: but the sight of one of equal dimensions is an argument in favour of the existence of the other, though that be not within the reach of our inspection.

* Comp. Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 1181.

The name of Mammoth bones was first given by the Russian peasants to some large bones found in Siberia, and the term, although fabulous, was universally adopted; it was afterwards used in describing those large bones, &c. (although different from those extant in Siberia) which were discovered on the banks of the Ohio; several of which are in the British Museum.

This skeleton was dug up from a morass in the county of Orange, State of New-York, (North America) about 60 miles N. N. W. from the city of New-York, where it was accidentaly discovered by farmers who were digging shell marle for the purpose of manure. All the bones were found within a small space of each other, most of the large ones properly articulating, but some of the smaller ones detached. Bones of the same kind found on the Ohio, are generally petrified.

The teeth of this animal are formed like those of all carnivorous animals, which are always covered with a crust of enamel, and fit into each other so as to prevent any grinding motion; instead of the enamel running in veins through the tooth, like those of the elephant, horse, ox, &c. which are calculated for grinding vegetable substances. The tusks are different in form and substance from those of the elephant; the spinal processes, over the shoulders, are immensely large, so that the back must have been sharp like that of the hog; the ribs are short, narrow, and placed edgewise, unlike those of other animals, (those of the elephant are broad and flat); the thigh bones, instead of being round, are broad and flat, a mark of great strength and proportionate activity; the tail appears to have been long, broad, and flat; the scapula is very peculiar; and the bones of the fore-legs in particular remarkably large and heavy.

This skeleton is 11 feet high, 17½ long, and 5 feet 8 inches wide, the under jaw alone weighs 63½ lbs. and the whole skeleton about 1000 lbs. Many bones and teeth have been occasionally found of a much larger proportion. This therefore, is evidently, one of ordinary size, although much larger than a common-sized elephant.

Another thigh bone, of a different subject, 3 feet 9½ inches long, and 18 inches in circumference, found near the Ohio, was exhibited with the skeleton.—Also, a single tooth of a Mammoth, 18 inches in circumference, 4lbs. 10 ounces in weight, with a part of the jaw-bone out of which it was taken. Dr. Wistar, Professor of Anatomy at Philadelphia, has a tooth of this kind weighing 7½lbs.

By a plaster cast from a bone now in the possession of the Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, which was found near the Ohio, and is certainly part of the head of an animal of the ox kind, it must have belonged to a creature as large as the elephant; of this cast the pith of the horn is 21 inches in circumference.

The Megatherium, a large skeleton 6 feet 6 inches high, and 12 feet 8 inches long, found in South America, and now in the King's Museum at Madrid, by a drawing of it which has been exhibited, appears to have belonged to a different species.

I am not ignorant that Cuvier has attempted to distinguish and identify many species of large animals which he supposes to be now extinct, but I find some difficulty in granting the extinction of so many, as there appears to be a sufficient portion of the earth's surface yet unexplored by us, in which some of them may hereafter be found to reside. If it could be supposed that these large creatures were inhabitants of the ocean, as at the poles, for instance, this would increase the chance of finding them yet existing. Late discoveries, and visitations of almost all parts of the globe by the dauntless prows of British navigators, I must own, are unfavourable to this idea; nor is the question of any consequence to an enlightened mind, theological or philosophical; certainly of none, in the opinion of yours, &c. A NATURALIST.

Oct. 1808.

THE GATHERER.

I am but a *Gatherer* and Disposer of other Men's Stuff.—WOTTON.

No. VI.

The Benevolence of Jesus. From the Persian of Nizami. Translated by A. Y.

When Jesus the Messiah, was travelling over the world to gain knowledge, he bent his steps by the entrance of a small market place.

At the time of his passing a wolf-dog had fallen down in a pathway before him; and its life had just escaped, from the prison of its body.

This circumstance drew together an immense crowd of gazers, who, like carrion-eating vultures, came to look at the dead body.

After having gazed for some time, one of the by-standers said: "The disgustfulness of this carcase brings offence to our brain, like wind on a lamp."

Another said: "That observation is not altogether just: it is blindness to the eye, and torment to the heart."

After the same manner, every one of the by-standers had something to say; but all they uttered was fraught with malevolence, against the head of the departed beast.

At length it became Jesus's turn to speak, and he, laying all blame aside, spake the words of soberness and truth.

He said: "*From the rich imagery with which the palace of that head is stored, even pearls themselves are greatly inferior to the whiteness of his teeth.*"

The consequence was, that those persons, who had spoken before, made their own teeth white from the burned carcase of the beast, through fear of rebuke, and the hope of forgiveness.

Look not on the faults of other people, neither gaze on thine own merits; rather let thine eye be directed to the crimes within thyself.

It is worth while to observe the character of benevolence attributed in this, and in other Oriental compositions, to our blessed Saviour. It is a homage to truth, even from enemies. Those who have the honour to bear the name of this great philanthropist, yet indulge rancour and malignity under whatever pretence, may learn a lesson from the conduct of his adversaries.

. . . . . .

A nominally respectable Jury.

The following curious incident happened to judge Dodderidge, when on the Circuit, and is recorded in the Harleian miscellany. This upright judge had, it seems, at Huntingdon assizes, in 1619, reproved the sheriff for having returned persons on the jury, who were not of sufficient respectability. The sheriff, however, took care against the next assizes, to present the following singular list; which he read with peculiar emphasis, import and pause; at this the judge smiled, and at the same time applauded his ingenious industry.

Maximilian	*King,*	of Tortand
Henry	*Prince,*	of Goodmanchester
George	*Duke,*	of Somersham
William	*Marquis,*	of Stukeley
Edward	*Earl,*	of Hartford
Robert	*Lord,*	of Worsley
Richard	*Baron,*	of Bythorpe
Edmund	*Knight,*	of St. Neots
Peter	*Esquire,*	of Easton
George	*Gentleman,*	of Spaldock
Robert	*Yeoman,*	of Barham
Stephen	*Pope,*	of Weston
Humphrey	*Cardinal,*	of Kimbolton
William	*Bishop,*	of Bugden
John	*Abbat,*	of Stukeley
Richard	*Friar,*	of Ellington
Henry	*Monk,*	of Stukeley
Edward	*Priest,*	of Graff ham
Richard	*Deacon,*	of Catsworth.

. . . . . .

Papal Anathemas.

Whatever we, as Protestants and as Britons, may now think of the efficacy which attends on the thunders of the Vatican, there are persons who hold them in dread.

Every year, in the service of Holy Thursday, the Pope still excommunicates and curses all heretics, and particularly Lutherans, in these terms: "We therefore, following this ancient and solemn custom, excommunicate and anathematize on the part of Omnipotent God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, as well as on our own part, all heretics, who follow the damnable, impious, and abominable heresies of Martin Luther, and all those who foster and receive them, as well as the readers and general defenders of the works of the said Martin, or of any other of them, &c."

The joke is, that this communication is understood to take place instantly in all parts of the world: wherever is any heretic, on this day, at least, he is subject to cramps, aches, and stitches, without knowing what is the matter with him; and to many other evils, which the Pope distributes from his exalted station in the gallery of the front of St. Peter's. Query, while he is under Gallic confinement, and reduced to be merely the Bishop of Rome, have his curses equal effect as before?

But, that the Pope can curse, and to purpose, too, when he sets about it in right earnest, let the following *composition of curses* bear witness.

Clement VI. in the bull which he issued against the Emperor Louis of Bavaria, expresses himself thus: "May God strike him with imbecility and madness! may Heaven overwhelm him with its thunders! may the anger of God, with that of St. Peter and St. Paul, fall upon him in this world and in the next! may the whole universe revolt against him! may the earth swallow him up alive! may his name perish from the earliest generation! and may his memory disappear! May all the elements be adverse to him! may his children, delivered into the hands of his enemies, be crushed before the eyes of their father, &c."

. . . . . .

Funeral Rites of Hafez.

Hafez, the Persian poet, was author of many poems in which the devout discover, under the allegories of love and wine, the most sublime raptures of the soul; while the prophane perceive nothing beyond the commendation of sensual gratifications. This subjected him to suspicions and imputations during his life: nor did they terminate with that; for, after his death, some of the religious were disposed to deny his body the right of sepulture, alleging in objection, the licentiousness of his poetry; after a long dispute, they left the decision to a divination in use among them, by opening his book at random, and taking the first couplet which occurred: it happened to be this:

Turn not away from Hafez' bier,
Nor scornful check the pitying tear;
For tho' immers'd in sin he lies,
His soul forgiv'n to Heaven shall rise.

This passage was deemed a divine decision; the religious withdrew their objections, and he was buried on Mosella, a place rendered famous by his own verses.

Without affecting an inflexible stiffness of morals, the mind, desirous of maintaining its integrity, will not withhold blame from an ambiguity so little honourable to the divine powers of poesy, or an application of talent so little creditable to the harmonious strains of the poet.

* * * * *

Description of a Burning Well, near Chatigan, in the East-Indies.

"The burning well is situated about twenty-two miles from Chatigan, at the termination of a valley surrounded by hills. I visited it in 1778, and, from recollection, am enabled to give the following account of it:—the shape of the well, or rather reservoir, is oblong, about six feet by four, and the depth does not exceed twelve feet. The water, which is always cold, is supplied by a spring, and there is a conduit for carrying off the superfluity; a part of the surface of the well (about a fourth) is covered with brick work, which is nearly ignited by the flames, which flash without intermission, from the surface of the water. It would appear that an inflammable vapour escapes through the water, which takes fire on contact with the external air; the perpetuity of the flame is occasioned by the ignited brick-work, as, without this, much of the vapour would escape without conflagration. This was proved by taking away the covering of brick-work after the extinction of the heat, by throwing upon it the water of the well. The flames still continued to burst forth from the surface, but with momentary intermissions, and the vapour was always immediately kindled by holding a candle at a small disrance from the surface of the water. A piece of silver placed in the conduit for carrying off the superfluous water, was discoloured in a few minutes, and an infusion of tea gave a dark tinge to the water.

"On the side of a hill distant about three miles from the burning well, there is a spot of ground, of a few feet only in dimensions, from which, flashes of fire burst on stamping strongly with the foot. The appearance of this spot resembled that of earth, on which a fire had been kindled. I do not recollect whether it was hot to the touch."

Lord Teignmouth.

Might not a poetical fancy find some resemblance between this burning well and the spirit of party in Britain? The water is cold, but an inflammable vapour rises through it; yet this vapour is not ignited till it is about to be discharged: nor would it take fire, but that a dome of brick work keeps it perpetually heated. This vapour kindles at the approach of a flame, it discolours silver, and itself receives a dark tinge from tea. So a British heart is cold, till a political party vapour rises through it: yet even this vapour, though inflammable, does not actually take fire, till about to burst into speechification; the perpetual heats of a certain *dome* prolong its ardour: the approach of another, an opposition flame, kindles it: it discolours the financial Reports of those in office; but is itself discoloured by commercial considerations.

ORIGIN OF THE GALLINAS WAR.

The following account of the origin of the war in the Gallinas, mentioned in our Vol. IV. p. 1201, has been communicated to us for insertion by a respected correspondent.

Carribil, son of a former King of the country near the mouth of the Gallinas, was very young when his father died. The Chiefs, who had been subordinate to his father, taking advantage of the weakness of the son during his youth, endeavoured to make themselves independent, and secure exclusively to themselves the advantages of a direct intercourse with the European traders, both in the price of slaves, and in the receipt of the duties paid by vessels. Of these Chiefs, the principal were Siaca (Isaac) and Fanasourré. Carribil, having with increased years obtained strength to assert his rights, complained first to the Old Men of the country, to whom great deference is always paid, and hinted his determination to crush those, who, "having been no better than his father's slaves, had now assumed the supreme power." The Old Men are accused of being too much in the interest of Siaca's party: but it was proposed to call a palaver, and settle the matter amicably. The European traders having taken a strong interest in the dispute, were liberal in their advances of goods: one gave to Fanasourré 40 slaves' money, besides ten puncheons of rum; another the same to Siaca. Being thus prepared for war, the Chiefs called upon the principal of the Old Men to send for Carribil that he might talk the palaver: and presented a slave, two puncheons of rum, and 80 bars of tobacco, for the *use* of the judges. Carribil perceived instantly that he was no match in an African court of law for men who had an hundred slaves' money at their disposal, and were able to exhibit so much liberality at the commencement of the palaver. On pretence of consulting his relations, he also went to a trader, Mr. W—, who

supplied him with money. His intentions probably were suspected: the Chiefs thought it useless to go any farther through the forms of a palaver; but determined to seize Carribil, when he should return, and kill him at once. Some of the Manna people, friends of the young prince, discovered the plot, and divulged the secret to him. Without delay, he removed to secretand secure places his property, his relatives, and his people (except the strong and active men), and, above all, the bones of his father.

When the messengers, who came to summon him again to the palaver, perceived what was done, they gave information immediately, and a party was dispatched to kill his cattle, and destroy whatever property might yet be left. A skirmish ensued between this party and the men whom Carribil had left. War being thus rendered unavoidable, the people of Manna and Tebeo, whose sentiments had not yet been distinctly known, addressed the Confederate Chiefs at the Gallinas to the following effect: "You have stopped us," said they, "from coming ourselves to the factories of the white men; you tell them not to give us the same price for our slaves as is given to you; you are to have 140 bars for a prime slave, we can get but 80 or 90; for children, we are to have 10, 20, or at most 40 bars; you are to receive from 40 to 60: large sums of money are lent to you; but, through your persuasions, we are thought unworthy to be trusted. In fact, by combination between you and the white people, the whole trade of the country is driven into your hands. You tell the white people to pay no duties to the King's son; and they listen to you, though they know that Carribil is heir to the late King, and no King has been made in his place. No: we will join with Carribil, and drive all the white people away, for it is they who make you so proud, and they, at bottom, excite all the trouble in the country." According to their word, they went and joined Carribil.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE AFRICAN TRADE AT SIERRA LEONE.

In p. 109, of the present volume, we inserted some remarks on the trade of the Floop country by Mr. G. Ross. The following extract from his journal, while resident in the river Gambia, contains interesting information respecting the nature of the country and the manners of the people:

August 4, 1801. The landing at Gillifrey, is on a long shoal beach, where the jolly-boat grounds about 100 yards out.

From the river there is not the smallest appearance of a town, or even a house to be seen at Gillifrey; but Albreda, which is about half a mile lower down the river, has a good appearance.

From the landing at Gillifrey, James Fort bears about S. E. distant two miles.

Ammada, Capt. H's. linguister, conducted us to the town, and the old Alcade was glad to see us. This old fellow (Tumani by name) treated us with a bottle of porter, but would not take a part with us, though he loves it, for it seems it is their fashion to *take none* of what they give. I expected they must be treated in a similar manner on board the brig; but H. tells me it is not so; on the contrary it would be taken ill by them if you did not partake with them.

Their houses are built of mud, in a circular form; walls very neat, about a foot through; they are small and low. The circumference of the thatch is so much larger than that of the wall, as to form a very decent piazza, and some of the houses have a second wall built outside of the piazza. They have not *too many* windows.

The houses are surrounded with fences, formed of a kind of bamboo or reed; and some indeed of long stout grsss. This I was told was to keep off the wolves, which are apt to come about the houses in the night and pick up their young ones.

After coming on board about dusk, Mamado Sambo, Chief of Seeko, rattled on board and cut not a few capers. He had his *band of music* along with him, the leader of which is *only* six feet and eight inches high: I measured him, and he was by no means upright, not by one inch and a half. Mamado insisted on H's giving him a salute of six guns as he went over the side.

August 5. Went on shore in the afternoon, and shot half a dozen of monkies, of which I got two hauled aboard.

The place certainly abounds with game. Plenty of beautiful birds, of wasps and musquitoes. In the course of the afternoon, I got only two stings of wasps, and about 10,000 bites of musquitoes.

Coming back I had to climb a tree for an observation, having fairly lost myself; but a sight of James Fort brought me up, and I took a fresh departure.

Three convenient articles I ought to have had with me this afternoon, though I am, thank God, come safe back without them: viz. a pocket compass, because I was in danger of losing myself; a pair of pocket pistols, because I certainly expected at one time that I should be assaulted by the monkies; and another kind of pocket pistol, well loaded and primed with *grog*.—What a good thing would a little drop of grog have been to-night, or even of good Sierra-Leone water; but oh! Gambia, thy waters are an abomination.

August 6. I must inquire into the *Faith* of these Gambia Mandingoes; some of them I see will not drink wine, but most of them will, and porter too, for which they will almost part with their eyes. The same with the meat killed by Christians; some will not eat of it. But, if any of them are Mahomedans, they certainly are the least strict I have ever seen in their profession.

August 7. A canoe from the Floop side came alongside this morning with rice, which looks as if it were very good indeed.

There seems something in want of explaining in it, that on the Floop side there should be a great abundance of grain, as well as of honey, bullocks, &c. when on this side the people are almost starving.

The crew of this canoe breakfasted on board, on their own victuals, viz. sour milk and a little rice in it: it was put down on the deck in a large wooden bowl, and six lusty fellows squatted down, and helped themselves with their paws like as many monkies.

August 8. In the course of a walk to Seeko, we saw a great number of small green paroquets, as well as an abundance of pigeons, &c. &c. Capt. H. likewise pointed out to me the mahogany-tree, which this part seems to abound with.

We passed by several large corn-fields, but they are few in number to what they might be, if we consider the number and ability of the natives; the goodness of the soil; the facility with which it may be cleared and cultivated; or the repeated experience of want and inconvenience the people are plagued with about this time every year.

August 10. At noon started with some goods in the long-boat for Barrowfat, and arrived there at half past four; but could not get the things landed till near eight, on account of the tide.

At Barrowfat there are two large houses, belonging to Signoras Plena and Nancy. Plena's is to be my lodging. I measured it; it is 34 feet by 28; the walls are 15 inches through: and this house, I am told, was built two years ago for two slaves' money.

August 11. Bought only one cake of wax, weight 15lbs. I found the steelyards made it 15lbs. I called it 14, making sure of one pound for dirt; and allowance short I suppose by 2lbs. of what is usually made in such cases. By and bye, after some palaver with the bringer of the wax, Ghilali, my linguister, told me the owner wanted a piece of iron and one Bar of beads: an iron bar was cut in four; he got one-fourth, and a Bar of mock coral, for his 15lbs. cake of wax.

Now the cost-price in England of this fourth of an iron bar, was one shilling, and the Bar of beads cost something less than sixpence, but say sixpence: there goes one and sixpence, all that the poor fellow gets for his cake, and the trouble of bringing it perhaps ten miles. Nor did he get all that; for half the Bar of beads was in my presence paid to the Alcade for *lodging*: that is, he brought the wax down here expecting to get a market for it; but there happened to be no *money* here at the time, that is, *trade goods*. Well, he waited in the Alcade's house till money came; perhaps he has been waiting a fortnight for this 18d. worth of wax, and for his lodging at the Alcade's he pays half a Bar.

I must give a place here to Ghilali's account of the seasons, particularly as he made the present time the corner stone of his calculation.

"Three months past before this time, the "rains begin, and they put small grain and "rice in the ground.

"This time, now small grain about ready, "begin cut him.

"One moon more pass, from this time, "rice then ready.

"This time, you see, they plant large "corn, they put him in the ground now.

"Three moon more pass, from this time, "and then large corn ready, and rain all "done."

"*Rain all done when three moon pass?*"

"Yes; I think rain done before three "moon pass. I think about two moon more "and rain all over; but about three moon "and then large corn ready."

August 12. I wanted to go to see the Floop town, but they tell me it would not be safe to do it; that they were never yet visited by a white man: indeed the account I received of the Floops, represents them as in a very uncivilized state; they never come further from home than Barrowfat and Vintain: These two places are, properly speaking, in the Floop country, but, being frontier towns, they are chiefly inhabited by Jolliffs and Mandingoes, who *sit down* here to transact the business of the Floops with the Whites. The Floops are represented as afraid to venture on the water at all.

They are Pagans in the most complete sense: they sell a good many slaves. By the account I had of the distance their principal town is off, I could there and back again *a-foot* in a day.

I was told *deridingly* that their houses were perfect huts, and that they and their cattle lived together. I thought of my *own country*. They raise a good deal of grain and have abundance of cattle, but are careful how they part with their breeding cows. They have no writing, no Grigris, among them. So much the better, thought I, to have no writing, if writing cannot come unaccompanied by Grigris.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE GOBELINS MANUFACTURE AT PARIS, WITH A FEW OBSERVATIONS RESPECTING THE VARIOUS IMITATIONS OF THAT CELEBRATED FABRIC IN OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE.

The Gobelins is the name of an establishment formed at Paris, at the extremity of the Fauxbourg Saint Marceau for the fabric of tapestries. The house in which this manufacture is at present carried on, was built by the brothers named Gobelins, who were celebrated dyers in the 15th century, and who first introduced into Paris that beautiful scarlet colour which has since borne their name, as has the little river Bièvre, upon whose banks they first settled, and which among the Parisians has no other appellation than *Rivière des Gobelins*.—Colbert purchased the ground from these brothers, for the purpose of establishing there a manufactory of tapestries similar to those of Flanders, and having erected the requisite buildings, he procured a number of workmen from Flanders. Messrs. Jans, Laurent and Lefevre, senior, were appointed superintendants of the *raised* tapestries, Messrs. Monin and Sonhaite of the *smooth* tapestries, and Kerchove, another Fleming, was vested with the management of the wool dyeing department.—The manufacture of tapestries commenced in 1663, but did not flourish till 1666, when it was endowed with many privileges, one of which was that the freedom of the goldsmiths', cabinet makers', watch makers', joiners', and other companies, should be attached to the Gobelins manufactory, in which it was intended to bring up sixty youths to these different trades.—At length the celebrated painter Le Brun was appointed chief director of the Gobelins manufactures, to which he communicated that beauty and energy which his admirable talents were so well calculated to introduce. One of the first steps taken, was, to procure a considerable number of paintings by the first masters; but it was not then foreseen that the method used in making the tapestries caused the destruction of their valuable models: the paintings were, at that time, cut into parts, to which the warp was so applied that the threads of the one matched the tints of the other. The raised tapestry, rendering copies closely approaching the originals, was far more faithful than the smooth. The smooth tapestry had the same destructive effect on its models, and its copies were all reverses. The original being placed under the warp, could only be discerned by the artist between the threads, and from the horizontal position of the work, that frequent comparison of the copy with the original could not so readily be made as in working the raised tapestry. The Gobelins manufacture at one time experienced a decline; divers abuses crept into it, and called for the interference of the ministry, who remedied them, and endeavoured to revive the establishment (which had cost the nation vast sums of money) to its former flourishing state: for this purpose many committees were held at the house of M. Fagon, financier, in 1737; where the plan was projected which has since been followed, of transferring the tints of the painting to transparent paper, which was applied to the warp in the same manner as the model itself had been. At first, this method was only adopted to the raised tapestry, but in 1749 the new plan was applied to the manufactures of the smooth tapestry likewise. The following is the mode of procedure now employed. The sketch of the painting is taken off on oiled paper, which being then placed under the warp serves as a guide to the artist, who, having the original painting in view, matches it by a correct choice of tints. The sketch on the oiled paper being *reversed* from the original, exactly answers the purpose of the artist, whose work becomes a counterproof of that on the paper. There has always been an academy within the manufactory, in which the youths designed for artists are instructed in the various branches of the art, at the expence of the nation, and are also taught the other trades, attached to the Gobelins. The wool and silk used in the tapestries are dyed in a part of the manufactory appropriated to that purpose, as it would be otherwise very difficult to procure the infinite variety of tints and shadows which are required. The materials are, the ready spun wools brought from Tuscoing; and the silks of Lyons. The wool for the warp is generally composed of six or seven threads; and worth about 5 francs (about 4*s*. 4*d*.) per lb. The wool in six threads forms the warp of the *smooth*, and that in seven of the *raised* tapestry; nevertheless, there is little or no difference in the quality, for the continued friction of the tapestry, and that of the instruments by which it is raised, reduce the substance of the warp so much, that it is oftentimes obliged to be strengthened by a silken thread. The manufacture of Flemish tapestries at Brussels, so ancient and celebrated, is, at present, as capable of perfection as ever, but its productions are much inferior to those of the Gobelins, and experience a decrease of their former reputation. The materials used in the Flemish fabric are equal to those of the Gobelins, both in quality and quantity, and the workmen of both are equally diligent; but the talents of the artists, and the influence of authoritative protection, are in favour of the Parisian establishment. A manufactory on the plan of the Gobelins has been established at Petersburgh; and is supported at a great expence by the government, which receives the profits arising from the sale of its produce: this manufactory has produced some

very fine portraits. In Spain, and in several parts of Italy and Germany, similar manufactures have been established, but with indifferent success; that at Turin is the most flourishing. In 1773 there was worked at Turin a series of tapestries representing the principal events of the life of the Carthaginian general, Hannibal, beginning with that of his swearing enmity to the Romans, and ending with the catastrophe of his death by poison. The best of these is that representing him when surrounded by the Romans in a valley, employing the stratagem of tying lighted faggots to the horns of oxen, in order to scare the Roman soldiers, who guarded the defiles. In this piece the figures have considerable expression, and the warmth of the original painting is exceedingly well preserved. The Gobelins manufacture in France has suffered considerably by the Revolution; and particularly that branch which derived a profit from the dyeing of cloths. Fashion also has affected it, for scarlet cloths are now very little worn in France; and the army has no longer any Swiss regiments, the officers of which formerly consumed vast quantities of cloth dyed, of the Gobelins scarlet. There are other colours dyed in the Gobelins, which, though inferior to the scarlet, are nevertheless very fine. The prices are as follow:

Royal blue	£.1	0	0	... per yard.
Dark ditto	1	0	0	..... ditto
Common ditto	1	0	0	..... ditto
Green	1	0	0	..... ditto
Do. Saxon	1	10	0	..... ditto
Yellow		15	0	..... ditto
Red dyed with madder	1	4	0	..... ditto
Yard wide scarlet	4	10	0	..... ditto
Five-fourth ditto	5	0	0	..... ditto
Purple	4	10	0	..... ditto

An attempt was made, under the patronage of Frederick Prince of Wales, father of his present Majesty, to introduce this manufacture into England: but the expences of it were found to be so considerable, that it was abandoned. Neither, indeed, was it understood that the demand for it, among the British nobility and men of wealth, was likely to be so general as to render it an object of national effort. The process is extremely slow and tedious; the purchase is very heavy, and almost restricted to Princes; and, when a palace is once furnished with it, the future employment of the loom is diminished in proportion. Under all these preventive circumstances, an institution to rival the Gobelins was relinquished. John Ellys painted, by command, a set of four pictures representing the Seasons; they were put up in their places, to see *how the designs would look* when wrought in this intended fabric; they were found to give complete satisfaction, and to suit extremely well, *as pictures*, and so the undertaking ended.

POETRY.

PROLOGUE TO THE NEW TRADITIONARY PLAY, ENTITLED, "THE MYSTERIOUS BRIDE," AS PERFORMED AT THE THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE, WRITTEN BY LUMLEY ST. GEORGE SKEFFINGTON, ESQ.

With anxious mind, with agitated breast,
By ev'ry terror forcibly impress'd,
Our bard to night, exalted in his views,
Resigns the comic for the serious Muse;
Beneath her banner variously displays
Passion's mere spark extended to a blaze;
While moral ardour kindles into birth
The firm in honour, and the pure in worth!
Here Virtue hails, contending claims above,
The tear of Pity, on the cheek of Love!
Our Bard no longer treads on Fairy-land,
Where Fancy, like a despot, holds command;
No longer now endeavours to excite
Ideal grief, and fabulous delight;
Still less attempts, with vigour, to transmit
Wit strong as genius, genius bright as wit;
While learning rears, with animated haste,
Reviving elegance, and rescued taste.
He simply offers, unadorned by art,
One touch of Nature on a gen'rous heart.*
Though pageantry, though magic he forsake,
Though "*Sleeping Beauties*" here no longer wake,
Yet shall it still decidedly appear,
That love, when noble, never slumbers here.
Hearts like your own with clemency can feel;
To hearts so gifted now we make appeal;
Each party then shall equal pleasure share,
He that solicits mercy, you that spare.

SONG FROM "THE FORTUNE-TELLER."

Near where the riv'let's winding stream,
Divides the daisied mead,
Where shepherds meet the dawning beam,
With tender flocks to feed;
'Twas in a hut, there known full well,
With willows, as by nature made,
My mother did the fortunes tell
Of sighing swain or love sick maid.
And farther cried, in accents low,
"Your charity, I pray, bestow."

My infant head no cov'ring bore,
Unshod too went my feet,
Then I, alas! could little more,
Than charity intreat;
But as in years I rip'ning grew,
My mother did to me reveal
Her art, and now I tell you too,
The future turns of Fortune's wheel;
And sometimes say, in accents low,
"Your charity, I pray, bestow."

* Alluding to the character of Miesco.

NEW POEM OF THE ABBE DELILLE.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—I send you a fragment of the Abbé Delille's poem of *Les Trois Règnes de la Nature.* It is but lately published, and I trust I shall see an elegant translation deck your pages from some of your poetical correspondents.—As the Abbé is not regularly in the habit of vilifying our immortal bard (like too many of his *modest* literary countrymen, who, *à la Voltaire,* rob and then abuse him), he will not, I am sure, be the least offended, if I hint, that I have no doubt he had the following passage in his mind when he wrote his poem:

—" What a piece of work is a MAN! how noble in Rea-
" son! how infinite in Faculties! in Form, and Moving,
" how express and admirable! in Action, how like an
" Angel! in Apprehension, how like a God! the Beauty
" of the World, THE PARAGON OF ANIMALS!"

I am, Sir, yours, &c. T. B.

DE L'HOMME.

....Tels sont les Animaux; mais tel n'est point leur Maître,
Sujets, abaissez-vous, votre Roi va paroître.
Lui seul de la raison suit le divin flambeau,
Sait distinguer le bon, sait admirer le beau;
Lui seul dans l'Univers sait, par un art suprême,
Se séparer de lui pour s'observer lui-même.
Aux spectacles pompeux dont ses yeux sont témoins,
S'unit par ses pensers comme par ses besoins;
Par la réflexion accroît sa jouissance;
Il connoît sa foiblesse, et voilà sa puissance.
L'être que Dieu fit nud dut inventer les arts,
Il file ses habits, il bâtit des remparts;
Lui seul au vêtement sait unir la parure,
Joint les besoins du luxe à ceux de la nature,
L'exercice au loisir, le loisir aux travaux.
De ses nouveaux besoins sont nés des arts nouveaux:
Mais ces arts bienfaisans que l'instinct fit éclore,
Dans leur obscur berceau sembloient languir encore:
Enfin, avec des sons et des signes divers,
Le langage parut et changea l'Univers;
Et de la brute à l'homme agrandit la distance.
Non que des animaux la parfaite éloquence
N'ait ses propres accens et ses expressions,
Signes de ses besoins et de ses passions:
Même son ne rend pas leur joie et leur tristesse:
Ils ont leur cri de rage et leur cri de tendresse.
Combien d'accens divers du coq, roi de nos cours,
Expriment les désirs, les haines, les amours!
Tantôt, sollicitant la poule rigoureuse,
Il attendrit l'accent de sa voix langoureuse;
Tantôt, aigre et criard, parle en maître irrité,
Prend le ton caressant de la paternité,
Provoque à haute voix ses émules de gloire;
Il sonne mon réveil, il chante sa victoire,
Et l'air répète au loin ses éclats triomphans.
La poule qui partage un ver à ses enfans,
N'a pas le même cri que la poule éperdue
Dont l'horrible faucon vient de frapper la vue.
Mais ces accens si sûrs, cette foule de tons,
Qui dit tout par les mots, qui rend tout par les sons,
Des objets différens distingue la nuance,
Marque ici leur contraste, et là leur ressemblance;
Peint tantôt fortement, tantôt avec douceur,
Les mouvemens divers de l'esprit et du cœur,
Calme les passions ou réveille leurs flammes,
Echange nos pensers, fait commercer nos âmes,
L'organe humain lui seul sait les articuler:
D'autres s'exprimeront, l'homme seul sait parler.
C'est peu: son art divin fixe le mot qui vole,
Fait vivre la pensée et grave la parole;
Mille fois reproduite elle vole en tous lieux,
Au défaut de l'oreille, elle instruit par les yeux,
De là des arts sacrés l'immortel héritage;
Un âge s'enrichit des pensers d'un autre âge,
Le temps instruit le temps; médiateurs heureux,
Les signes vont unir tous les peuples entr'eux.
Par eux les nations s'entendent, se répondent,
En un trésor commun leurs trésors se confondent;
Ainsi naît la richesse et la variété;
Et tandis que l'instinct, à sa place arrêté,
Des cités du Castor, du palais de l'Abeille,
Jamais n'a su changer l'uniforme merveille,
L'homme sait varier les chefs-d'œuvre de l'art,
Mettre à profit l'étude et même le hasard;
Sa main saisit du feu la semence féconde;
Le feu dompta le fer, le fer dompta le monde.
L'homme lit dans les cieux, il navigue dans l'air,
Il gouverne la foudre, il maîtrise la mer,
Emprisonne les vents, enchaîne la tempête,
Et roi par la naissance, il l'est par la conquête.
Que dis-je? de lui-même admirable vainqueur,
Ainsi que la nature il subjugue son cœur,
L'animal, sans vertu gardant son innocence,
N'a point de l'avenir la noble conscience;
L'instinct fait sa bonté, la crainte ses remords;
L'homme seul sent le prix de ses nobles efforts,
Sait choisir ce qu'il hait, éviter ce qu'il aime,
Puiser l'amour d'autrui dans l'amour de lui-même,
Lui seul, pour être libre, il se donne des lois,
S'abstient par volupté, se captive par choix.
Dieu, cette consolante et terrible pensée,
Il l'apporte en naissant dans son âme tracée;
Il l'appelle au secours de son cœur abattu,
Sait mettre un frein au crime, un prix à la vertu,
Et seul de l'avenir perçant la nuit profonde,
Prévoit, désire, espère et craint un autre monde.
Mais c'est la Mort surtout, dont les touchans tableaux,
Placent l'homme au-dessus de tous les animaux:
Là, dans tout l'intérêt de sa dernière scène,
Paroît la dignité de la nature humaine.
Dans leur stupide oubli les animaux mourans
Jettent vers le passé des yeux indifférens;
Savent-ils s'ils ont eu des enfans, des ancêtres,
S'ils laissent des regrets, s'ils sont chers à leurs maîtres?
Gloire, amour, amitié, tout est fini pour eux:
L'homme seul, plus instruit, est aussi plus heureux.
Pour lui, loin d'une vie en orage féconde,
Quand ce monde finit commence un autre monde;
Et du tombeau qui s'ouvre à sa fragilité,
Part le premier rayon de l'immortalité;
Son âme se ranime, et dans sa conscience
Auprès de la vertu retrouve l'espérance.
De loin il entrevoit le séjour du repos;
De ses parens en pleurs, il entend les sanglots;
Il voit après sa mort leur troupe désolée,
D'un long rang de douleurs border son mausolée.
Au sortir d'une vie, ou de maux et biens,
La fortune inégale a tissu ses liens,
Il reprend fil à fil cette trame si chère
Dont la mort va couper la chaîne passagère;
Le souvenir lui peint ses travaux, ses succès,
La gloire qu'il obtint, les heureux qu'il a faits.
Ainsi sur les confins de la nuit sépulcrale,
L'affreuse mort au fond de la coupe fatale,
Laisse encore pour lui quelques gouttes de miel:
Il touche encore la terre en montant vers le ciel.
Sur sa couche de mort, il vit pour sa famille,
Sent tomber sur son cœur les larmes de sa fille,
Prend son plus jeune enfant, qui sans prévoir son sort,
Essaie encore la vie et joue avec la mort.
Recommande à l'aîné ses domaines champêtres,
Ses travaux imparfaits, l'honneur de ses ancêtres;
Laisse à tous en mourant le foible à secourir,
L'innocent à défendre et le pauvre à nourrir;
De ses vieux serviteurs récompense le zèle,
Jouit des pleurs touchans de l'amitié fidèle,
Reçoit son dernier vœu, lui fait son dernier don,
De ses ennemis même emporte le pardon,
Et dans l'embrassement d'une épouse chérie,
Délie et ne rompt pas les doux nœuds de la vie.

JUSTIFICATION OF FRENCH PROCEEDINGS, TO WHICH THE IGNORANT WORLD HAVE ATTACHED THE IDEA OF CRUELTY!

Gabriel Naudé was born at Paris in 1600, and died in 1653. As instances of truly heroic spirits are very rare, and therefore deserving of uncommon distinction, we deem this singular personage well worthy of a place in the Panorama. But, we have also a secondary view in so doing, for as we presume that an apologist equal to the task would be of great use to His Majesty the Emperor and King, we humbly beg leave to recommend—and we know that our recommendations are never without their weight and influence on the opinion of his most *august* consideration—that search should be made throughout France, after the descendants of the said Gabriel, and that his issue in a direct line, if such can be found, be immediately appointed to the post, office, situation, employment, or duty of Historiographer Imperial, in order to vindicate to posterity the *righteous* deeds of His Majesty, he having a peculiar dexterity, and intrepidity in all such matters. By way of proof and specimen, we insert a passage from this writer's "*Considérations Politiques sur les Coups d'Etat.*"

"Unquestionably, for myself, although the affair of St. Bartholomew be at this moment equally condemned by Protestants and Catholics, and although M. de Thou reports his father's opinion on it by these verses of Statius,

Occidat illa dies ævo, neu postera credant
Sæcula. Nos certè tacemus, et obruta multâ
Nocte tegi propriæ patiamur crimina gentis;

yet shall I fearlessly proclaim that it was an action distinguished by justice——It appears to me to be absolutely a meanness in the French historians to have abandoned the character of King Charles IX. and never to have displayed the just causes which he had to rid himself of the Admiral of France, and his colleagues.——It is highly proper that we should imitate expert Surgeons, who when they open a vein, continue to draw off blood till the patient faints, in order to clear the distempered body of its bad humors.

"If any remark, that such bloody executions are objects of horror, I answer, that the inhabitanss of Cesarea slew 80,000 Jews in one day; that in Judea were slain in seven years 1,240,000; that, as Pliny informs us, Cæsar boasted of having been the destruction of 1,192,000 men in his foreign wars, and Pompey had deprived of life, a still greater number; that Quintus Fabius sent into the other world colonies of 100,000 Gauls, in the same company; Caius Marius sent 200,000 Cimbri; Charles Martel 300,000 Teutons; that 2,000 Roman knights, and 300 senators, were sacrificed to the passions of the triumvirate, four complete legions to that of Sylla, 40,000 Romans to that of Mithridates: that Sempronius Gracchus desolated in Spain *three hundred* cities, and the Spaniards in America ruined all those of the Mexicans, &c. with seven or eight millions of inhabitants ——My astonishment is, that seeing the necessity and justice of such proscriptions, and that the execution of St. Bartholomew was singularly requisite,—my astonishment is, that it was not conducted on a greater scale.—The truth is, that the error lay in the defective execution of the deed—IT WAS DONE BUT BY HALVES; WHEREAS HAD EVERY HERETIC IN FRANCE BEEN DEPRIVED OF LIFE, THERE WOULD NOT HAVE REMAINED ANY TO COMPLAIN OF THE TRANSACTION AS INIQUITOUS OR BARBAROUS."

This specimen may convince His Majesty the Emperor, that no cause can be so desperate but what some may be found who view it in a *just* light: and are equal to the defence of it. And as the world at large has very absurdly presumed to censure some of His Majesty's actions as cruel, unjust, and inhuman, because it could not comprehend the motives of them; it is hoped that they also will meet with equally well qualified defenders in the family of the said Naudé: and this the rather, as it is presumed that none of his Majesty's actions will be liable to the imputation of having been done *by halves*;—or of having left any to complain of defects or forbearances in the executions of his Majesty's *august* purposes and commands.

That the illiberal and untractable do actually misunderstand and malignantly mistake, *some* of His Majesty's actions, is notoriously apparent from a famous libel lately published, purporting to be composed by a certain DON CEVALLOS, calling himself Secretary of State to a certain King Ferdinand of Spain, who affected to assume that title and dignity without having received His Majesty's *fiat* for that purpose, and who therefore is justly consigned to immortal oblivion. We add a copy of the said libel; induced thereto by the most *profound regard* to His Majesty, and the pleasure of shewing in due time, its destructive discomfiture by the pen of the representative of the said Gabriel Naudé!

A WHOLE LENGTH PORTRAIT
OF
NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE,
Emperor and King.

Taken from the Life at Bayonne, by Don Pedro Cevallos; and published *cum privilegio;*

Or, An

Exposition of the Practices and Machinations, which led to the Usurpation of the Crown of Spain, and to the Means adopted by Buonaparte to carry it into Execution: by Don Pedro Cevallos, First Secretary of State and Dispatches to his Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand VII.

At a period when the nation has made and continues to make the most heroic efforts to shake off the yoke of slavery attempted to be imposed upon it, it is the duty of all good citizens to contribute, by every means in their power, to enlighten it with respect to the real causes that have brought it into its present situation, and to keep up the noble spirit by which it is animated.

To make known to Spain and the whole world the base means resorted to by the emperor of the French to seize the person of our king, Ferdinand VII. and to subjugate this great and generous nation, is a duty well worthy of one who, like myself, is in a condition to discharge it; inasmuch as circumstances placed me in a situation to be an eye-witness of the events which preceded the catastrophe of Bayonne, and in which I bore a part. It was not in my power to do this before, in consequence of personal restraint, and from not having collected the documents necessary to accredit my statement. Some are still wanting, which it was necessary to burn, in consequence of dangerous circumstances, in which every thing was to be feared; others have disappeared through the various incidents connected with that unhappy period; but those which I now present are sufficient to prove the atrocious violence committed against our beloved king Ferdinand VII. and the whole nation.

Though the conduct of Spain towards France since the peace of Basle (a very interesting portion of its political history in these latter times,) is intimately connected with the important events which form the subject of this Exposition, it is not necessary to dwell even upon its principal periods. It will be sufficient to state, what the whole nation and all Europe know, that the political system of Spain has constantly been, during this time, to preserve friendship and the best understanding with France, and to maintain, at all hazards, the ruinous alliance concluded in 1796.

To attain this end, there is no sacrifice which Spain has not made; and as the preservation of the prince of Peace in the high degree of favour he enjoyed with Charles IV. depended in a great measure upon the continuance of this system, it was maintained with the greatest constancy and indefatigable attention. Fleets, armies, treasure, everything was sacrificed to France; humiliations, submissions, everything was suffered, everything was done to satisfy, as far as possible, the insatiable demands of the French government; but the idea never once occurred of preserving the nation against the machinations of an ally, who was overrunning Europe.

The treaty of Tilsit, in which the destiny of the world seemed to be decided in his favour, was hardly concluded, when he turned his eyes towards the West, and resolved on the ruin of Portugal and Spain; or what comes to the same purpose, to make himself master of this vast peninsula, with a view of making its inhabitants as happy as those of Italy, Holland, Switzerland, and the League of the Rhine.

At this very time the emperor was revolving in his mind some designs fatal to Spain (for he began to disarm her), by demanding a respectable body of our troops to exert their valour in remote regions, and for foreign interests. This he effected without difficulty, and there was placed at his disposal a gallant and picked force of 16,000 men of all descriptions.

The enterprize of making himself master of Spain was not so easy as Napoleon imagined. It was, above all, necessary to find out some pretext for carrying into execution the daring and gigantic plan of subjugating a friendly and allied nation, that had made so many sacrifices for France, and which this very emperor had praised for his fidelity and nobleness of character.

Nevertheless, being accustomed to act with that disregard to delicacy in the choice of his means, which is characteristic of the man who imagines that the conquest of the whole world, the destruction of the human species, and the havoc of war are conducive to true glory, he resolved to excite and foment discord in the royal family of Spain, through his ambassador at this court.

The latter, though perhaps not iniated in the grand secret of his master, succeeded in seducing the prince of Asturias, our present king and master, and suggested to him the idea of intermarrying with a princess related to the emperor. The affliction which his highness laboured under from a conjunction of circumstances, as lamentable as notorious, and his anxiety to avoid another connection into which it was attempted to force him, with a lady selected for him by his greatest enemy, and on that account alone the object of his aversion, induced him to acquiesce in the suggestions of the ambassador; but with the stipulation that it was to meet the approbation of his august parents, and under the impression that it would strengthen the friendship and alliance then subsisting between the two crowns. His highness, actuated by motives so cogent in a political point of view, and yielding to the solicitations of the ambassador, wrote accordingly to his imperial majesty.

A few days after our beloved prince wrote this letter, occurred the scandalous imprisonment of his august person in the royal monastery of St. Laurence, and the still more scandalous decree which was issued in the name of the king, and addressed to the council of Castile. There are very strong reasons to believe, that the unknown hand that frustrated this feigned conspiracy was some French agent employed to forward the plan which Napoleon had formed.

Fortunately the Spanish nation was deeply impressed with its situation, entertained a just opi-

nion of the good disposition and religious principles of their prince of the Asturias, and suspected instantaneously that the whole was a calumny fabricated by the favourite, as absurd as it was audacious, in order to remove the only obstacle which then opposed his views.

It is already known, that on the imprisonment of the prince of Asturias, his royal father wrote to the emperor (no doubt, at the suggestion of the favourite), complaining of the conduct of the ambassador Beauharnois, in his clandestine communications with the prince of Asturias, and expressing his surprise that the emperor had not come to a previous understanding with his majesty on a subject of such pre-eminent importance to sovereigns.

As the imprisonment of the prince of Asturias, and above all, the most scandalous decree fulminated against his royal person, produced an effect completely contrary to the expectations of the favourite, he began to be afraid, thought proper to recede, and to mediate a reconciliation between the royal parents and their son. With this view, as is stated in the Abstract of the Escurial Cause, circulated by the council in consequence of his majesty's orders of the 8th April, he forged certain letters, and made the prince of Asturias sign them while a prisoner, which being delivered into the hands of the royal parents, were supposed to have softened their hearts; and by these singular means did this innocent prince obtain a nominal liberty.

This was the state of affairs when a French courier arrived at the royal palace of St. Laurence, with a treaty concluded and signed at Fontainbleau on the 27th of October, by Don Eugenio Izquierdo, as plenipotentiary of his catholic majesty, and marshal Duroc, in the name of the emperor of the French. Its contents, as well as those of the separate convention, constitute Nos. 1, 2, of the documents annexed to this Exposition.

It is worthy of observation, that the department of the ministry, of which I was at the head, was totally unacquainted with the measures taken by Don E. Ezquierdo, at Paris, as well as with his appointment, his instructions, his correspondence, and every part of his proceedings.

The result of this treaty was to render the emperor master of Portugal with very little expence; to furnish him with a plausible pretext for introducing his armies into our peninsula, with the intent of subjugating it at a proper opportunity, and to put him in immediate possession of Tuscany.

The favourite was to have for his portion the Algarves and Alantejo, in full property and sovereignty: but the emperor's answer to the letters of the royal father had not yet arrived; it was completely uncertain what it would be, and this filled him with fear and anxiety.

The intimate relations which the favourite maintained at that period with the grand duke of Berg, though the medium of his confidant Izquierdo, flattered him to a certain degree with the hope that everything would be settled to his wishes, though the interposition of a few millions might be necessary. But neither the favourite nor his confidant knew the real intentions of the person they were treating with at Paris. In fact, the instant the emperor found that the favourite had committed himself, and the royal parents were brought into discredit, he shewed no disposition to answer his majesty's letters, for the purpose of keeping them in suspense, and inspiring them with dread, in the hope that they might form the resolution of withdrawing, though at that time he had not completed his plan for taking an advantage of such an occurrence.

The grand duke wrote to the favourite, that he would employ every means to support him; but that the negociation was rendered very delicate, owing to the extraordinary attachment which prevailed in Spain towards the prince of Asturias, and the consideration due towards a princess who was cousin to the empress, and in consequence of the part the ambassador Beauharnois, her relative, took in the business. (1).

Now it was that the favourite began clearly to discover how much his credit had sunk, and he gave himself up for lost, in consequence of being deprived of the support of his imaginary protector, the emperor of the French. There were no means now neglected by him to endeavour to ingratiate himself with the grand duke of Berg; every sort of expression, every kind of deference was employed for this purpose; and the more effectually to avert the impending storm, he prevailed on the royal parents to write to the emperor direct, and to request his consent to the marriage of one of his cousins to the prince of Asturias.

Meanwhile the emperor of the French appeared to be very much dissatisfied with the conduct of Izquierdo, and kept him at a distance, in order to cut off this direct mode of communication, and to make himself more impenetrable.

His imperial majesty set off on a journey to Italy, with that studied parade which all Europe has witnessed, giving it such an air of importance, that it was to be presumed he was going to fix the destinies of the world. But there is reason to surmise, that his real object was no other than to divert the general attention to that quarter, for the purpose of misleading the other states, whilst his real designs were directed to the invasion of Portugal and Spain.

This artifice and dissimulation did not, however, prevent the discovery of one of the articles in the secret treaty of Fontainbleau, by his expelling, with the greatest precipitation, from Tuscany, the queen regent and her children, and plundering the royal palace, and seizing all the public funds of a court that was ignorant of the existence of such a treaty, and had committed no act of forfeiture.

Whilst the emperor kept Europe in suspense by his journey to Milan and Venice, he thought fit to answer the letters, which he had some time before received from the royal father, assuring his majesty, that he never had the slightest information of the circumstances which he communicated respecting his son the prince of Asturias, nor ever received any letter from his royal highness. (2).

(1) *All this appears from the correspondence of the favourite with the grand duke, which the latter carried off from the office of the secretary of state, during his lieutenancy.*

(2) *Compare this statement, with the contents of the letter (No. 3) from his imperial majesty to king Ferdinand, in which he acknowledges having received the letter written to him by the prince of Asturias, on the suggestion of ambassador Beauharnois.*

Nevertheless his majesty consented to the proposed intermarriage with a princess of his family, undoubtedly with an intention of amusing the royal parents; whilst he was sending into Spain, under various pretexts, all the troops which he had then disposable, and was studiously propagating an idea that he was favourable to the cause of the prince of Asturias, and thus endeavouring to captivate the good opinion of the Spanish nation.

The royal parent, struck with the terror which this conduct of the emperor naturally inspired, and the favourite being still more astonished, opposed no obstacle to the entrance of the French troops into the peninsula; on the contrary, they gave the most effectual orders that they should be received and treated even on a better footing than the Spanish troops.

The emperor, under the pretence of consulting the security of these troops, ordered his generals, *by stratagem or force* to get possession of the fortresses of Pampeluna, St. Sebastian, Figueras, and Barcelona, which alone could present any obstacle to an invasion. They were accordingly taken *by fraud and surprize*, to the indignation and sorrow of the whole nation, to which the French still *affected to profess friendship and alliance.*

The emperor, conceiving himself already master of all Spain, and thinking the time had arrived for accelerating his measures, thought proper to write a letter to the royal father, complaining in the bitterest terms, that his majesty had not renewed his application for an imperial princess for his son the prince of Asturias. The king was pleased to return for answer, that he adhered to his former proposal, and was willing that the marriage should immediately take place.

Some important proceeding was still necessary to carry the project to a proper degree of maturity; and the emperor, not willing to trust it to writing, thought he could not find a better instrument than Don Eugenio Izquierdo, whom he had detained in Paris in a state of great dejection and terror, that had been artfully impressed upon him for the purpose of his more effectually executing his commission, by impressing the royal parents and the favourite with the same feelings.

In his state of things, the emperor ordered Izquierdo to repair to Spain, which he accordingly did, in a very precipitate and mysterious manner. According to his *verbal statements*, he brought no proposal in writing with him, *nor was he to receive any*, and he had orders to remain *only three days.*

On his arrival, under these circumstances, at Aranjuez, the favourite conducted him to the presence of the royal parents, and their conferences were conduct with so much secrecy, that it was impossible for any one to discover the object of his mission; but soon after his departure from this capital, their majesties began to shew a disposition to abandon the metropolis and the peninsula, and to emigrate to Mexico.

The recent example of the determination taken by the royal family of Portugal, seemed to have fully corresponded with the views of the emperor, and there is reason to think that his imperial majesty promised himself a similar success in Spain.

But he must have been very ignorant of the Spanish character to flatter himself with such expectations. Scarcely had the first report gone abroad of the intention of the royal family to abandon their residence (a resolution clearly indicated by the many preparations which were going on), when discontent and fear were depicted in the most lively colours in the features of all the inhabitants of the capital, and of all ranks and classes of persons. This alone was sufficient to induce their majesties to refute the rumour, and to assure the people that they would not abandon them.

Nevertheless, such was the general distrust, such the magnitude of the evils which must have resulted, and such and so many the symptoms of a determination to emigrate, that every one was on the alert, and all seemed to be impressed with the necessity of preventing a measure pregnant with so many mischiefs. The danger increased, and the fears of the public kept pace with it. The consequence was, that the commotions of Aranjuez, on the 17th and 19th of March, burst forth like a sudden explosion; the people being led by a sort of instinct of self-preservation. The result was, the imprisonment of the favourite, who, without the title of king, had exercised all the functions of royalty.

Scarcely had this tempestuous scene taken place, when the royal parents, finding themselves deprived of the support of their favourite, took the unexpected but voluntary resolution, which they had for some time entertained to abdicate their throne, as they accordingly did, in favour of their son and heir the prince of Asturias.

The emperor, *ignorant of this sudden event*, and perhaps never supposing that the Spaniards were capable of displaying such resolution, had ordered prince Murat to advance with his army towards Madrid, under the idea that the royal family *were already on the coast, and on the point of embarking*, and that far from meeting the slightest obstacle on the part of the people, all of them would receive him with open arms, as their deliverer and guardian angel. He conceived, that the nation was in the highest degree dissatisfied with their government, and never reflected that they were only dissatisfied with the abuses which had crept into the administration of it.

The instant the grand duke of Berg was apprized of the occurrences at Aranjues, he advanced with his whole army to occupy the capital of the kingdom; intending, no doubt, to profit by the occasion, and to take such steps as should be best calculated to realise, by any means, the plan of making himself master of Spain.

In the meanwhile, the mysterious obscurity of the emperor's projects, the proximity of his troops, and the ignorance in which Ferdinand VII. was of the real object of the emperor's approach, induced the king to adopt such measures as appeared to his majesty best calculated to conciliate the goodwill of the emperor. Not satisfied with having communicated his accession to the throne in the most friendly and affectionate terms, the king appointed a deputation of three grandees of Spain to proceed to Bayonne, and in his name to compliment his imperial majesty. He also appointed another grandee of Spain to pay a similar compliment to the grand duke of Berg, who had already arrived in the vicinity of Madrid.

One of the contrivances which the French agent immediately had recourse to, was to assure the king, and to spread the rumour in all quarters,

that his imperial majesty's arrival might be expected every moment. Under this impression, the necessary orders were given for preparing apartments in the palace suitable to the dignity of so august a guest; and the king wrote again to the emperor, how agreeable it would be to him to be personally acquainted with his majesty, and to assure him with his own lips, of his ardent wishes to strengthen more and more the alliance which subsisted between the two sovereigns.

The grand duke of Berg had, in the meantime, entered Madrid at the head of his troops. He was no sooner acquainted with the state of affairs than he began to sow discord. He spoke in a mysterious manner of the abdication of the crown, executed by the royal father in favour of his son, amidst the tumults of Aranjuez, and gave it to be understood, that until the emperor had acknowledged Ferdinand VII. it was impossible for him to take any step that should appear like an acknowledgement, and that he must be under the necessity of treating only with the royal father.

This pretext did not fail to produce the effect which the grand duke intended. The royal parents, the moment they where informed of this circumstance, availed themselves of it to save the favourite, who remained in confinement, and in whose favour prince Murat professed to take an interest, for the sole purpose of flattering their majesties, mortifying Ferdinand VII. and sowing fresh matter of discord between the parents and the son.

In this state of things, the new king made his public entry into Madrid, without any other parade than the most numerous concourse of all the inhabitants of the capital and its environs, the strongest expressions of love and loyalty, and the applauses and acclamations which sprung from the joy and enthusiasm of his subjects—a scene truly grand and impressive, in which the young king was seen like a father in the midst of his children, entering his capital as the regenerator and guardian angel of the monarchy.

The duke of Berg was an eye-witness of this scene; but, far from abandoning his plan, he resolved to persist in it with greater ardour. The experiment upon the royal parents produced the desired effect; but whilst the beloved king, who came to the throne under such good auspices, continued to be present, it was impossible to carry the plan into execution. It was therefore necessary to make every effort to remove Ferdinand VII. from Madrid.

To accomplish this purpose, the grand duke every moment spread reports of the arrival of a fresh courier, with accounts of the emperor's departure from Paris, and that *he might be speedily expected to arrive in this capital.* He directed his efforts in the first instance to induce the infant Don Carlos to set off to receive his imperial majesty, upon the supposition that his highness *must meet him before he had proceeded two days journey.* His majesty acceded to the proposal, being influenced by the purest and most beneficent intentions. He had no sooner succeeded in procuring the departure of the Infant, than he manifested the most anxious desire that the king *should do the same,* leaving no means untried to persuade his majesty to take this step, and assuring him that it would be attended by the most happy consequences to the king and the whole kingdom.

At the same time that the grand duke of Berg, the ambassador, and all the other agents of France, were proceeding in this course, they were, on the other side, busily employed with the royal parents to procure from them a formal protest against the abdication of the crown, which they had executed spontaneously and with the accustomed solemnities, in favour of their son and legitimate heir.

His majesty being incessantly urged to go to meet the emperor, painfully hesitated between the necessity of performing an act of courtesy to his ally, which he was assured would be attended with such advantageous results, and his reluctance to abandon his loyal and beloved people under such critical circumstances.

In this embarrassing situation, I can assert, that my constant opinion, as the king's minister, was, that his majesty should not leave his capital until he received *certain information that the emperor was already arrived in Spain, and was approaching Madrid;* and that even then, he should only proceed to a distance so short as not to render it necessary to sleep one night out of his capital.

His majesty for some days persisted in the resolution of not quitting Madrid until he received certain advice of the emperor's approach; and he would have probably continued in that determination, had not the arrival of general Savary added greater weight to the reiterated solicitations of the grand duke, and the ambassador Beauharnois.

General Savary was announced as envoy from the emperor, and in that capacity demanded an audience from his majesty, which was immediately granted. At this audience he professed that he was sent by the emperor merely to compliment his majesty, and to know whether his sentiments with respect to France were conformable to those of the king his father, in which case the emperor would forego all consideration of what had passed, *would in no degree interfere in the internal concerns of the kingdom, and would immediately recognise his majesty as king of Spain and the Indies.*

The most satisfactory answer was given to general Savary, and the conversation was continued in terms so flattering, that nothing more could have been desired. The audience terminated with an assurance upon his part, that the emperor had already left Paris, that he was near Bayonne, and on his way to Madrid.

Scarcely had he left the audience chamber, when he began to make the most urgent applications, to induce his majesty to meet the emperor, assuring him that this attention would be very grateful and flattering to his imperial majesty; and he asserted so repeatedly, and in such positive terms, that the emperor's arrival might be expected every moment, that it was impossible not to give credit to his assertions. It was in fact very hard to suspect that a general, the envoy of an emperor, should have come merely for the purpose of deception.

The king at length yielded to so many solicitations, and so many flattering hopes and assurances; and his love of his subjects, and ardent desire to contribute to their happiness, by putting an end to this dreadful crisis, triumphed in his generous heart over every feeling of repugnance and apprehension,

The day appointed for his majesty's departure arrived. General Savary, affecting the most zealous and assiduous attention to his majesty, solicited the honour of accompanying him on his journey, which, at the farthest, could only extend to Burgos, *according to the information which he had just received* of the emperor's approach.

During his absence, *supposed to be only for a few days*, the king left at Madrid a supreme junta of government, consisting of the secretaries of state, and presided over by his uncle, the most serene Infant Don Antonio, in order that the urgent affairs of the government should be attended to.

General Savary followed him to Burgos, in a separate carriage; but the emperor not having arrived there, he used every exertion to induce his majesty *to continue his journey as far as Vittoria*. Various discussions arose as to the course which ought to be pursued; but artifice and perfidy contended with honour, innocence, and good faith; and, in so unequal a strife, that the same benevolent intentions which drew his majesty from his capital urged him to proceed to Vittoria.

General Savary, convinced that his majesty had resolved to proceed no farther, continued his journey to Bayonne with the intention undoubtedly of acquainting the emperor with all that had passed, and of procuring a letter from him which should determine the king to separate himself from his people.

At Vittoria his majesty received information that the emperor arrived at Bourdeaux, and was on his way to Bayonne. In consequence of this advice, the Infant Don Carlos, who had been waiting at Tolosa, proceeded on to Bayonne, whither he had been invited by the emperor, who, however, delayed his arrival some days longer.

Nothing particular occurred at Vittoria, except that the supreme junta of government at Madrid having written that the grand duke of Berg had imperiously demanded that the favourite should be released and placed in his hands, his majesty did not think proper to comply with this demand; and in communicating this determination to the junta of government, enjoined them to enter into no explanations with the grand duke respecting the fate of the prisoner.*

In the meantime general Savary concerted with the emperor in what manner they should prepare to give the finishing blow; and while the French troops in the vicinity of Vittoria were making suspicious movements, he made his appearance in that city, with the letter (No. 3) to his majesty from the emperor.

To the contents of this letter, which were neither flattering nor decorous, general Savary added so many and such vehement protestations of the interest which the emperor took in the welfare of his majesty, and of Spain, that he even went so far as to say: "*I will suffer my head to be cut off, if, within a quarter of an hour of your majesty's arrival at Bayonne, the emperor shall not have recognized you as king of Spain and the Indies.*" To support his own consistency, he will probably begin by giving you the title of highness, but in five minutes he will give you that of majesty, and *in three days every thing will be settled, and your majesty may return to Spain immediately.*"

His majesty, however, hesitated as to the course which he should take; but anxious to redeem the pledge which he had given, and, above all, to relieve his beloved subjects from the cruel anxiety in which they were, he banished from his heart every apprehension of danger, and shut his ears against my counsels, and those of other persons in his train, as well as to the applications of that loyal city, and determined to proceed to Bayonne; his royal mind being incapable of suspecting that a sovereign, his ally, *should invite him as a guest, for the purpose of making him a prisoner*, and of putting an end to a dynasty, which, so far from having offended him, had given him so many striking proofs of its friendship.

Scarcely had his majesty set foot on the French territory, when he remarked that no one came to receive him, until, at his arrival at St. Jean de Luz, the mayor made his appearance, attended by the municipality. The carriage stopped, and he addressed his majesty with the most lively expressions of the joy he felt at having the honour of being the first to receive a king, who was the friend and ally of France.

Shortly after, he was met by the deputation of the three grandees of Spain, who had been sent off to meet the emperor; and their representation, with respect to the intentions of the emperor, was not the most flattering. He was, however, now too near Bayonne to think of changing his course, and he therefore continued his journey.

There came out to meet the king, the prince of Neufchatel and Duroc, marshal of the palace, with a detachment of the guard of honour which the citizens of Bayonne had formed to attend the emperor, and they invited his majesty to enter Bayonne, where a place had been prepared for his residence. This residence appeared to all, and was in reality, but little suitable to the rank of the august guest who was to occupy it. This remarkable and expressive neglect formed a singular contrast with the studied magnificence which the king had employed in making the preparations at Madrid for the reception of his ally.

His majesty was doubting what could be the meaning of a reception that he so little expected, when he was informed, that the emperor was coming to pay him a visit. His imperial majesty arrived, accompanied by a number of his generals. The king went down to the street-door to receive him, and both monarchs embraced each other with every token of friendship and affection. The emperor staid but a short time with his majesty, and they embraced each other again at parting.

Soon after marshal Duroc came to invite the King to dine with his imperial majesty, whose carriages were coming to convey his majesty to

* Every body knows that the prisoner was at length delivered up to the French, and conducted under an escort by them to Bayonne. This step was solely owing to an order from the junta of government yielding to imperious circumstances and the peremptory menaces of the grand duke, as is stated more at large in the appendix to this publication.

the palace of Marac: this accordingly took place. The emperor came as far as the coach-steps to receive his majesty, embraced him again, and led him by the hand to the apartment provided for him.

The king had no sooner returned to his residence, when general Savary waited on his majesty to inform him that the emperor had *irrevocably determined that the Bourbon dynasty should no longer reign in Spain*; that it should be succeeded by his; and therefore his imperial majesty required that the king should, in his own name and that of all his family, *renounce the crown of Spain and the Indies, in favour of the dynasty of Buonaparte.*

It would be difficult to describe the surprize with which the royal mind of his majesty was affected, and the consternation with which all those who were nearest to his person were struck at hearing of such a proposition. His majesty was not yet recovered from the fatigues of a toilsome journey, when the *same man* who had made him so many protestations of security at Madrid and on the road, who had drawn him from his capital and his kingdom to Bayonne, on pretence of adjusting matters of the greatest importance to both states, and of his being recognised by his imperial majesty, had the audacity to be the bearer of so scandalous a proposal.

On the following day, I was sent for by the emperor to his royal palace, where I found the minister for foreign affairs, M. Champagny, waiting to enter upon a discussion of the proposals verbally stated by general Savary. I instantly complained of the perfidy with which so important an affair was proceeded in; representing that the king, my master, came to Bayonne, relying on the assurances given by general Savary, in the name of the emperor, and in the presence of the dukes del Infantado, S. Carlos, D. Juan Escoiquiz, and myself, that his imperial majesty would *recognize him at the very first interview* between the two sovereigns, in the imperial palace of Marac; that when his majesty expected to witness the realization of this promised recognition, he was surprised with the propositions above alluded to; and that his majesty had authorised me to *protest against the violence done to his person, in not permitting him to return to Spain*; and as a categorical and final answer to the solicitation of the emperor, that the king *neither would nor could* renounce his crown in favour of another dynasty, without being wanting in the duties which he owed to his subjects and to his own character; that he could not do so in prejudice to the individuals of his own family, who were called to the succession by the fundamental laws of the kingdom; and much less could he consent to the establishment of another dynasty, which ought alone to be called to the throne *by the Spanish nation, in virtue of their original right to elect another family* upon the termination of the present dynasty.

The minister of foreign affairs insisted on the *necessity* of the renunciation which had been proposed, and contended that the abdication, signed by Charles the IVth, on the 19th March, had not been voluntary.

I expressed my surprize that the king should be importuned to renounce his crown, at the same moment that it was asserted that the renunciation of his father was not his free act. I wished however not to be understood as entering into such a discussion, as I could not acknowledge the smallest authority in the emperor to intermeddle with matters which were purely domestic, and peculiarly belonging to the Spanish government; following in this respect the example of the cabinet of Paris, when it rejected as inadmissible the applications of his majesty, the royal father, in favour of his ally and first cousin the unfortunate Louis XVI.

Nevertheless, desirous of giving to truth and innocence a testimony which they alone had a right to exact, I added, that three weeks before the disturbance at Aranjuez, Charles IV. in my presence, and that of all the other ministers of state, addressed her majesty the queen, in these words: "Maria Louisa, we will retire to one of "the provinces, where we will pass our days in "tranquillity; and Ferdinand, who is a young "man, will take upon himself the burden of the "government."

I represented to him, that, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th, no violence was done to his majesty, in order to extort an abdication of his crown, either by the people, who had risen purely from the apprehension that his majesty was going to remove to Seville, and thence to America; or on the part of his son, the Prince of Asturias, or any other person; of which facts the ministers of the *corps diplomatique*, as well as all the persons about the court, were fully convinced, since all of them congratulated and complimented the new sovereign, *with the exception of the French ambassador*, who pretended that he had not been furnished with the necessary instructions, disregarding the example of his colleagues, who were as little provided with instructions from their respective courts.

I concluded with proving to him that the renunciation of the royal father was only the consequence of his majesty's predilection for the tranquillity of a private life, and his persuasion that his constitution, enfeebled by age and habitual indisposition, was incompetent to support the heavy burden of the government.

This irrelevant objection having been got rid of, M. Champagny stated, that the emperor could never be sure of Spain, in case of a new war with the powers of the north, while the Spanish nation continued to be governed by a dynasty, who must regret to see its elder branch expelled from the monarchy of France.

I answered, that in a regular system of things, such prepossessions never prevailed over the interests of states, and that the political conduct of Charles IV, since the treaty of Basle, afforded a recent proof that sovereigns paid little regard to family interests, when they were in opposition to the interests of their dominions; that the friendship between Spain and France was founded in local and political considerations; that the topographical situation of the two kingdoms was of itself sufficient to demonstrate how important it was for Spain to preserve a good understanding with France, the only state on the continent of Europe with which she had direct and very extensive relations, and consequently that every reason of policy induced Spain to maintain a per-

petual peace with France. Besides, what ground of suspicion had the emperor with respect to a nation, who, to considerations of interest, add the inflexible and religious integrity with which, at all periods, according to the admission of French writers themselves, they had preserved their federative system?

I added, that there were reasons no less important why France should not endanger the continuance of that harmony which prevailed since the treaty of Basle, with equal advantage to herself and to Spain; that the Spanish nation, whose generosity and affection for their sovereigns were proverbial, if from a principle of fidelity they had submitted to the caprices of despotism, when covered with the veil of majesty, would, from the operation of the same principle, *display their well-known valour, when they saw their independence, and the security of their beloved sovereign, violated*; that if unfortunately France should commit so atrocious an insult, that power would lose an ally whose armies, fleet, and treasure, had in a great measure contributed to her triumphs; that England, which had in vain attempted to shake the good faith of the Spanish cabinet, for the purpose of separating her from France, would avail herself of such a conjuncture to diminish the force of her enemy, and to augment her own, by pacific relations with a power which she would assist with money, and with her forces by land and sea, in the glorious enterprize of defending our independence, and the security of our king and natural lord; that the feeble colonies of France would not in that event find the maritime forces of Spain employed in obstructing the plans of conquest entertained by Great Britain; and that the commerce of that power must inevitably come into competition at the Spanish market with the French merchandize, which is now peculiarly favoured.

Besides these considerations, having a direct relation to the interest of both states, I expatiated on others no less cogent, and connected with the character of the French cabinet.

I reminded the minister, that, on the 27th of October last, a treaty was signed at Fontainbleau, wherein the emperor guaranteed the independence and integrity of the Spanish monarchy as it then was; that nothing had since occurred which could justify its infraction: on the contrary, that Spain had continued to add new claims to the confidence and gratitude of the French empire, as his imperial majesty himself had confessed, by the praises which he bestowed on the good faith and constant friendship of his intimate and first ally.

"*What confidence*, I added, *can Europe place in her treaties with France, when she looks to the perfidy with which that of the 27th of October has been violated?*" And what must be her terror when she sees the captious means, the seductive artifices, and the false promises by which his imperial majesty has confined the king in the city of Bayonne, in order to despoil him of the crown to which, with the inexpressible joy of his people, he has been called by the fundamental laws of the kingdom, and the spontaneous abdication of his august father. Posterity will not believe that THE EMPEROR COULD HAVE GIVEN SO GREAT A BLOW TO HIS OWN REPUTATION, THE LOSS OF WHICH WILL LEAVE NO OTHER MEANS OF CONCLUDING A WAR WITH HIM, THAN THAT OF TOTAL DESTRUCTION AND EXTERMINATION.

This was the state of the discussion, when the emperor, who had overheard our conference, ordered us to enter his own cabinet, where, to my great surprize, I was *insulted* by his imperial majesty with the infamous appellation of *traitor*, upon no other ground, than that, having been minister to Charles IV, I continued to serve his son Ferdinand VII. He also accused me, in an angry tone, of having maintained, in an official conference with general Montion, that my master, in order to his being king of Spain, did not stand in need of the recognition of the emperor, although that might be necessary, in order to continue his relations with the French government.

His imperial majesty manifested still greater irritation on account of my having said to a foreign minister, accredited to the court of Spain, that if the French army offered any violation to the integrity and independence of the Spanish sovereignty, 300,000 men would convince them that a brave and generous nation was not to be insulted with impunity.

After this ill treatment which I met with, which was as satisfactory to my own feelings, on account of the real causes of it, as it was painful on account of the royal personage whose interests were in question, his imperial majesty, with his natural asperity, entered into a conversation upon the points which had already been discussed. He was not insensible of the strength of my reasons, and the solidity of the arguments by which I supported the rights of the king, his dynasty, and the whole nation; but his majesty concluded by telling me, "I HAVE A SYSTEM OF POLICY OF MY OWN. *You ought to adopt more liberal ideas*; TO BE LESS SUSCEPTIBLE ON THE POINT OF HONOUR, *and not sacrifice the prosperity of Spain to the interest of the Bourbon family.*"

His majesty, distrusting the apparent complacency with which I received the attention which he was pleased to shew me, as I was taking leave of him, sent to inform the king, that upon the subject under discussion a more flexible negociator would be necessary. Whilst his majesty was considering whom he should appoint to succeed me in this negociation, one of the many puppets who played their parts in this intrigue, introduced himself to the archdeacon D. Juan de Escoiquiz, and persuaded him to pay a visit to the minister Champagny. He accordingly went, under the impulse of a most zealous regard for the interests of his majesty, and prevailed on the minister of the foreign affairs, to communicate to him the most recent propositions of the emperor, which the said signor Escoiquiz immediately put into writing, and a literal copy of them will be found in No. 4, of the annexed documents.

In this state of things, his majesty, impressed with the qualities which adorn the most excellent seignor, Don Pedro de Labrador, formerly minister of the court of Florence, and honorary counsellor of state, invested him with full powers and suitable instructions, which may be seen in No. 4, ordering him to present them to the minister of foreign affairs, and to demand his full power in return, and that the proposals of his imperial

majesty *should be communicated in an authentic manner.* Both those demands were rejected by the minister Champagny, under the frivolous pretext, that "*they were mere matters of form, "being wholly unconnected with the essential "object of the negociation.*"

Signor Labrador insisted on the importance of both the one and the other requisites, especially in a matter of such great consequence, adding that without them he could discuss no subject, and that the king his master required them to vary the instructions, if necessary, that had been given him; but always in vain. Notwithstanding this, Signor Champagny talked of the last propositions of the emperor, which were somewhat different from those presented by general Savary, but not less irritating and violent; and he concluded with telling signor Labrador that the prosperity of Spain and his own were at that moment within his power.

This minister answered that he would communicate to the king his master these new proposals. He made those reflections upon them which his talents, his zeal for the service of his sovereign and for the good of his country, naturally suggested; and he stated, that the welfare of his sovereign, and that of the nation, were inseparably united. He added, that to these two objects he had directed all his attention in various situations; and lastly, he said, that he readily admitted that his own prosperity depended on the issue, because his fidelity to the king of Spain, and to his native country, as well as the reputation he had acquired by the faithful discharge of his duty, were connected with it. Signor Labrador, before he terminated the conversation, asked M. Champagny *if the king was in a state of liberty?* To which the French minister replied, that *there could be no doubt of it.* On this, Labrador rejoined, "*then "he should be restored to his kingdom.*" To this the Frenchman replied, "*that, in respect to his "return to Spain, it was necessary that his ma- "jesty should have a right understanding with his "imperial majesty, either personally or by letter.*"

This answer, added to the other circumstances, left no doubt in the mind of the king, that he was actually at Bayonne in a state of arrest; however, to give more ostensibility to this violence extended towards his majesty, I sent a note (No. 5.) by his royal order, to the minister for foreign affairs, telling him that the king was determined to return to Madrid, to tranquillize the agitation of his beloved subjects, and to provide for the transaction of the important business of his kingdom; assuring M. Champagny at the same time, that I would continue to treat with his imperial majesty, on affairs reciprocally advantageous. No answer was given to this communication, nor had it any other effect than to increase the caution and vigilance before applied for the detention of his majesty.

Signor Labrador was certainly not a fit person for their purposes, for he was immediately got rid of under the pretence of his not holding a rank corresponding to that of M. Champagny, and that his *natural disposition was too inflexible.*

The tricks of diplomacy could not prevail over the firmness of the king, or the zeal of his representatives, and the individuals of his royal household, who deliberated at a council (his majesty being present) upon the interests of the king and the nation; so the emperor saw himself under the necessity of changing his plan, in order to accomplish his purpose; and he wished that the royal parents should depart for Bayonne, in order to make them the instruments of the oppression and disgrace of their son. For this purpose he ordered the grand duke of Berg to employ all his arts to accelerate their journey to Bayonne.

The royal parents required, that the favourite should precede them in their journey, and the grand duke made various applications to the junta of government to obtain his liberty. The junta had no authority to liberate him, having in this point been laid under positive restraint by his Majesty's orders from Vittoria, as has been already mentioned; but the council, misled by the suggestions of his imperial majesty, and intimidated by the threat that the grand duke *would obtain by irresistible force* what would not be conceded as a favour, the junta ordered the release of Don Manuel Godoi, who was immediately conveyed to Bayonne, under an adequate escort. The decree (No. 6,) in the hand-writing of the king, is an authentic proof of the determination of his majesty as to this particular.

The royal parents undertook their journey, and proceeded in it with too much rapidity for the unhappy state of health of Charles IV; but the *inexorable will of the emperor had determined that it should be so.*

What his imperial majesty undertook was a most arduous task. It was necessary to his purposes to deaden the sensibility of the king; to destroy his affection for his firstborn, which the most infamous court intrigues ever contrived had not yet wholly extinguished. Further, it was necessary, that these loving parents, affectionate to some of their childen, should, with respect to him, substitute for their natural tenderness the most frigid and cruel indifference. To fulfil the purposes intended by Napoleon, in the end, with respect to the royal parents, they must become the instruments of misery, correction, and imprisonment; they were to become the jailors of their children. *His power, by triumphing over all the feelings of nature, accomplished his purposes.*

I have proved that the abdication of the royal father at Aranjuez was a spontaneous act, and that the motive to it was the partiality of his majesty towards his disgraced favourite. In Bayonne, he told the king, his son, that he did not wish to retutn to the throne of Spain; notwithstanding that, he desired his majesty should renounce the crown, to make a present of it to the emperor; that is, to present it to a sovereign, who, in part at least, has been the origin of the difficulties of Spain, the only cause of the loss of our squadrons, the mover of the disturbances at court and in the nation, and of the intended journey of the royal family to Seville, and from thence to America, prevented by the explosion of March 17.

I leave to the wisdom of the sovereigns of Europe to judge whether it be possible that a monarch, affectionate to his children, highly enlightened, penetrated deeply by the principles of religion, and pious without superstition, could without violence forget for a moment all his du-

ties to his family and proscribe his whole dynasty, to call another to the throne, for whom he has no esteem, and, on the contrary, detests, as the plunderer of those thrones which have come within the reach of his ambition. If such be the change, it is the most extraordinary revolution that history has presented to the world.

Ferdinand VII. overawed, a prisoner, and controuled by circumstances, on the 1st of May made a conditional renunciation of his crown, in favour of his august father. (No. 7). To this followed the letter of the royal father to his son, (No. 8), and the very discreet answer of the royal son to the father, (No. 9).

On the 5th of the same month of May, at four in the afternoon, the emperor went to visit the royal parents, and continued in conference until five o'clock, when king Ferdinand was called in by his august father to hear, in the presence of the queen and the emperor, *expressions so disgusting and humiliating, that I do not dare to record them.* All the party were seated except king Ferdinand, whom the father ordered to make an absolute renunciation of the crown, under pain of being treated, with all his household, as an usurper of the throne, and a conspirator against the life of his parents.

His majesty would have preferred death; but desirous not to involve in his misfortunes the number of persons comprised in the threat of Charles IV. he assented to another renunciation, (No. 10), which bears on its front all the indications of constraint and violence, and which in no respect answers its purpose, to colour over the intended usurpation of the emperor.

These are the only instances of renunciation in which I have interfered as minister and secretary of state. That which is spoken of at Bourdeaux, I have not the least knowledge of; but I know the Emperor, in the last conference with king Ferdinand VII. said to his majesty: "*Prince, il faut opter entre la Cession et la Mort.*"— "PRINCE, YOU MUST NOW CHOOSE BETWEEN "CESSION AND DEATH."

With respect to the rest, the whole world is apprized that Charles IV. renounced the crown to the emperor at the time that the prince of Asturias, his brother the infant Don Carlos, and his uncle the infant Don Antonio, were forced to surrender their rights. The emperor, now believing himself proprietor of the crown of Spain, placed it on the head of his brother, Joseph Napoleon, king of Naples.

It has already been explained, that although the king left his court for a few days, he thought fit to sanction the junta, of which the infant Don Antonio was to be president, with full powers to determine for him and in his royal name, all subjects that would not permit of delay. Every night I sent a courier to this junta, communicating what appeared necessary for its information and direction.

When the king arrived at Bayonne (and on the day of his arrival, the ambitious and violent intentions of the emperor were communicated to him), I began to fear that the extraordinary couriers would be intercepted, as was found to be the fact. Among the various disputes that I had with the minister, Champagny, on the different *accidents* that occasioned the detention of the cabinet couriers, the answer that he gave me to a remonstrance of mine is sufficiently remarkable. It is to be seen among the documents in justification. (No. 11.) In this situation of things, I took the precaution of sending duplicates by different conveyances. By such means, I succeeded so far as to give information to the junta of government of the arrest and oppression to which the king had been exposed.

It was easy to foresee that the freedom of the junta would not be respected, since, notwithstanding all the offers and assurances of the emperor, the liberty of the sovereign was violated at Bayonne; and that the noble designs of some members of the same assembly would be obstructed (although boldly declared), by the irresistible power of the representative of the emperor. To this, no doubt, is to be attributed their not having consulted upon the awful condition of the kingdom, and the remedy for such a calamity, as well as not having appointed a junta to assume a regency, in a place where the bayonets of the enemy could not penetrate.

The king was surprized that the junta had not written; and by the following post, when his majesty had come to a determination in consequence, without losing a moment, I sent a royal order to the junta, *that they should execute whatever was expedient for the service of the king and the kingdom, and that for that purpose they should employ all the powers which his majesty would possess if he were himself resident in the kingdom* (6).

Nothing could be written that could be more intelligible. The security of the means of communication diminished every moment; for I could not expect that the emperor would regard the sacredness of a correspondence, since he paid no respect to the person of the sovereign to whom it was subservient.

The junta, notwithstanding, thought it was necessary to consult his majesty, and obtain his orders as to various measures which appeared to them necessary for the salvation of the country; and for this purpose they sent to Bayonne a confidential person of known zeal in the royal service, to transmit verbally to the king the following propositions:—

1. Whether his majesty thought fit to authorise the junta to substitute, in case of need, some person or persons of their own body, or otherwise, to hold a council in a secure situation, where it could freely act; and they intreated his majesty to signify who should compose the council for that purpose, should he think the measure expedient?

2. Whether it was the wish of his majesty that *hostilities should be commenced against the French army*; and in that case, when and how the purpose should be executed?

3. Whether it were likewise the wish of the king that we should *endeavour to prevent the entrance of more French troops into Spain, by guarding the passes on the frontiers?*

(6) *The cabinet courier conveying this royal order was intercepted*; on which account I sent a duplicate, which was received by the junta, the memorandum of which I have not been able to preserve.

4. Whether his majesty thought it would be right to *convoke the cortes*; for which purpose a decree of his majesty would be necessary, addressed to the royal council. It being possible that at the arrival of the answer of the king, the junta would not be at liberty to act, they asked whether any chancery or audience of the kingdom should be empowered, which was not within the reach of the French troops? Further, if the cortes should be assembled, on what subjects of discussion it should proceed?

The person charged with these propositions, arrived at Bayonne on the 4th of May, at night: he came to me immediately, and having disclosed to me his business, I introduced him to his majesty without losing a moment.

The king having taken into consideration the four propositions submitted to his attention by the junta, sent in answer two royal decrees in the morning of the following day, the one written by his majesty with his own hand directed to the junta of government; the other signed by his majesty ("Yo el Rey") addressed in the first instance to the council, and next *to any chancery or audience of the kingdom which should not be under restraint.*

These original decrees, dispatched by me with all care and under secure conduct, it is well known, arrived in the hands of one of the members of the junta, who is now absent, and whose name was first mentioned; but the junta is apprised that he made no use of it, nor did he ever send to the council the decree which was addressed to it. (7).

The minutes of these two decrees are not in my possession, because the critical situation of the king at Bayonne, and the necessity of avoiding the exposition of his views, obliged me to destroy them. Notwithstanding this, I preserved them in my memory, and they are testified and certified by the three secretaries of his majesty, D. Eusebio Bardaxi y Azara, D. Luis de Onis, and D. Evaristo Perez de Castro, who were with me at Bayonne, and saw and read the two original decrees, the substance of which is as follows:

The king said to the junta of government, that he was not in a state of freedom, and consequently incapable of taking any measures for the preservation of the royal person and the monarchy. On that account the junta was entrusted with most ample powers to repair to any place that should be deemed most convenient; that, in the name of his majesty, and representing his own person, they might exercise all the functions of sovereignty; that hostilities should commence the moment when his majesty should proceed to the interior of France, *which he would not do, unless obliged by violence.* Lastly, that in such a case, the junta should prevent, in the best manner they could, the introduction of more troops into the peninsula. (8).

In the decree directed to the royal council, and next to any chancery or audience, his majesty said, that, in the situation in which he found himself, deprived of his liberty, it was his royal will that the *cortes should be assembled* in such place as should appear most convenient; that at first they should occupy themselves exclusively in attending to the levies and subsidies necessary for the defence of the kingdom, and that their sittings should be permanent to determine what should be done on future events. (9).

The disgraceful means, of which the emperor availed himself to obtain the renunciation of the crown of Spain in his favour, have already been known; but the violence of Buonaparte to accomplish his purposes did not terminate there. Blinded as he was by the extravagance of his ambition, he could yet discern how easily these acts of renunciation would be disposed of; and therefore he endeavoured to confirm them by the means of a council, which he called a national assembly, and which was to be convoked at Bayonne. (10).

He named about 150 Spaniards, of different classes, conditions, and corporations, to constitute this assembly, but only about 90 were convened. A part of these, representing some cities, tribunals, or public bodies, brought with them instructions in the nature of powers given them by those whom they represented, but wholly insufficient to answer the purpose intended. *The ministers of the council were without any powers or instructions whatever*; a precaution adopted by this tribunal in conformity to the opinion of its commissioners, in order to avoid all involuntary compromises. Most of the deputies had no other powers than merely

(7) When these two royal decrees came to the hands of the junta, the grand duke of Berg had been for some days president; and the affair of the 2d of May had taken place. The emperor, after the departure of the royal parents, *precipitately and indecently forced from the capital all the members of the royal family, and sent them to Bayonne.* But yet he had to take the important step of taking complete possession of the government, in order to which the bloody scene of the 2d of May was exhibited; a scene of horror and iniquity, similar to what the modern French have executed in other countries with similar designs.

(8) The perfect agreement between the recommendation of the king given to the junta, in his royal decree of the 5th of May, and the determination of his faithful vassals, is very remarkable. We have seen that all the provinces of the monarchy rose spontaneously to resist the oppressor, without having any knowledge of the will of their sovereign.

(9) *We, the three secretaries of the king, for decrees, certify, that we have seen and read in Bayonne the two original decrees sent by his majesty Ferdinand VII. on the 5th of May, in this year, which are mentioned above; and the substance of the contents of them, as far as we can recollect, is the same as is here stated.*

EUSEBIO DE BARDAXI Y AZARA,
LUIS DE ONIS.
EVARISTO PEREZ DE CASTRO.
Madrid, Sept. 1, 1808.

(10) It is well known that his junta was assembled at Bayonne, according to printed notice given on the 19th of May, to treat, as it was said, of the means of securing the happiness of Spain, but, in fact, to propose the continuance of all the evils of the former system, and such reforms and alterations as were most likely to destroy the whole country, and every province belonging to it.

an order to take their departure, and many of them did not belong to any public body, or acknowledged class of the community.

The emperor fully expected, from the acquiescence of these individuals, a mask under which to conceal his usurpation. But he was utterly deceived. Instead of finding weak men, convenient to the designs of his mercenary ambition, he was met by ministers incorruptible, grandees worthy of their rank, and representatives who were faithful defenders of the interest and of the honour of their country. They all, with one accord, informed him, that they held powers much restricted, that *they were not the legitimate representatives of Spain, and that they could not compromise her rights.*

These and other similar reflections were treated with insolence in the tribunal of the usurper, who, far from being discomfited, put into activity all the means of oppression, flattering himself that by victories on the one hand and corruption on the other, he should so colour over injustice that he would not be considered by the world as the subverter of general tranquillity.

I do not enter into the particulars that occurred in this congress; but one of the ministers of the council of Castile, who does so much honour to his robe, will satisfy the curiosity of the public as to this particular.

I ought not to speak of what I have suffered for my king and country: the truth is, I have not suffered, for all I have done has been required by my most sacred duties. It was to me the highest satisfaction to see my lodging in Bayonne surrounded by the satellites of government: to these succeeded spies, who abound always where those are in authority who, in history, *usurp the characters of Heroes.* My steps were reckoned—my visits observed—espionage, under the mask of compassion, approached to examine the secrets of my soul; but nothing disturbed the tranquillity of my mind. What I could not behold with patience, was to see myself condemned to a confinement within the frontier of France, until the emperor should consider that my narration of the scandalous proceedings could not destroy the lofty fabric of a new Spanish monarchy. In vain, for two months, I applied to the minister for foreign affairs with the utmost importunity to be permitted to return to my beloved country; the determined resistance I made to the attempt of usurpation made the French government deaf to my intreaties, believing, not without good reason, that I should endeavour to inflame heroism in my country, denominated insurrection in the journals of Bayonne.

In such unfavourable circumstances, a mode presented itself to me of avoiding a state of indefinite banishment. Such were the repeated entreaties of Joseph Napoleon that I should continue with him in the situation of minister, to which I acceded with repugnance and from constraint, but without prejudice of my right to abandon it at a convenient opportunity.

This opportunity occurred the moment I set foot in Madrid. From that instant I only thought of availing myself of the most early means of resigning my new character, which I did in the manner shewn in document No. 12.

Joseph Napoleon could not be grieved at the disappearance of a minister who so frequently opposed his wishes (11), and who, in the opinion of some of those who immediately surrounded him, was a Quixote in his maxims, WHO COULD NOT COMPREHEND THE SUBLIME INTENTIONS OF THE GREATEST OF HEROES IN FAVOUR OF THE REGENERATION OF SPAIN.

They shew in this narrative with clearness and fidelity, the series of the principal events in this important epoch, carefully avoiding to enter into minute particulars foreign to my object, or which should make this exposition too prolix; and I have endeavoured to place before my readers, in its true point of view, all the injustice and violence with which the French government has conducted itself towards our beloved sovereign, and the whole nation.

It has already been proved, that the renunciation of Charles IV. in favour of his son Ferdinand VII. is vitiated in no respect. In the slight sketch which we have drawn of the perfidious and deceitful arts with which the emperor has made the progress we have seen, the series of atrocious insults offered to Spain, and to the unfortunate king Ferdinand VII. remains depicted in indelible colours.

The emperor alarms Charles IV. in order that he may induce him to take flight for America, with all the royal family, and abandon the peninsula to the former: he lights up the flame of discord between the royal parents and the child, in order to debilitate Spain, dividing it into parties, after having disgraced the royal persons; he draws Ferdinand VII. from his court by false promises; he makes him captive in Bayonne; and when he saw that the virtue of the young king knew how to resist his designs, and that Ferdinand could not be induced to renounce his crown, he occasioned him to be brought to Bayonne, with all the personages of the royal family, as if to present them bound before the imperial tribunal, which was both judge and party in the same cause. He endeavours to deprive the parents of the sensibility of nature, and forces them to become the instruments of the oppression of their child. From the latter he extorts a renunciation, the most irregular and illicit transaction amongst the affairs of men; and by a series of abdications exacted by the same illegal and violent expedients, he believes that he has become the proprietor of the crown of Spain; he transfers it to his brother, without considering the infamy to which he would be exposed in the cabinets of Europe, by the usurpation of the throne of a monarch, his friend and ally.

Who can doubt, from this clear evidence, that the renunciation executed by Ferdinand VII. in favour of his august father, and that which succeeded in favour of the emperor, are absolute nullities? Who will doubt, but that if the last should have emanated from a free exercise of the will, the rights of the dynasty of Bourbon are not

(11) I may particularly instance the affair of the paths, when Joseph Buonaparte arriving at Madrid, wanted to compel every body to swear allegiance to him; and that of the banishment of the council of Castile to Bayonne, for its noble resistance.

prejudiced by it? Who does not know, that in case of the extinction of such a family, and by the very establishment of the Spanish monarchy, the nation alone can invite another dynasty, or can introduce such a form of government as it shall most approve?

In another part of this narrative, I have shewn that Ferdinand VII. was too honourable to suppose that the emperor could entertain such atrocious designs. The king desired to free Spain from the oppression of the French troops; it was promised him, that this and all other matters should be regulated with the emperor, and that he should return to his kingdom with the fruit of his exertions for the good of his vassals; and no hour of his life was unseasonable to him to exert himself for their happiness. This I saw, and can testify. During his confinement, nothing afflicted his generous heart so much as the sufferings of his people; and when his liberty began to be doubtful, he adopted the means the most agreeable to his paternal solicitude: such was the order which he gave for the regency, naturally sought, when his freedom was interrupted; and such was the command that the cortes should be assembled to determine those questions, which in their proper places have been noticed.

Valour and patriotism have successfully armed the whole nation in its own defence, and for the protection of their legitimate sovereign, although the people had no knowledge of the will of their beloved Ferdinand as to this movement. That patriotism, united to wisdom, will now impel them irresistibly to perform with promptitude the most important work of the central government or regency, which may administer the affairs of the kingdon in the name of his majesty.

Thus will be completed, for the advantage of all, the last expression of the will of the king, which he condecended to ute the moment before he was forced to renounce the crown; thus will the nation be preserved from this dreadful tempest; it will have exhibited before Europe an example of loyalty, honour, and generous energy, which will be the subject of admiration in every age, and in every country.

Madrid, Sep. 1, 1808. PEDRO CEVALLOS.

DOCUMENTS.

No. I.—*Secret Treaty between his Catholic Majesty and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, by which the high contracting Parties stipulate every thing respecting the future condition of Portugal,—Fontainbleau, October* 27, 1807.

We Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the Constitution, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, having seen and examined the treaty concluded, arranged, and signed at Fontainbleau, Oct. 27, 1807, by General of Division Michael Duroc, Grand Marshal of our Palace, Grand Knight of the Legion of Honour, &c. &c. in virtue of the full powers conferred by us upon him for this purpose, with Don Eugenio Izquierdo de Ribera y Lezaun, Honorary Councillor of State and of War to his Majesty the King of Spain, who was also furnished with full powers by his sovereign, which treaty is of the following tenor:—

His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, and his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, wishing to regulate by common consent the interest of the two States, and to determine the future condition of Portugal, in a way that shall be consistent with sound policy as to both countries, have named for their Ministers Plenipotentiary; that is to say, his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, General of Division Michael Duroc, Grand Marshal of the Palace, Grand Knight of the Legion of Honour: and his Catholic Majesty, King of Spain, Don Eugenio Izquierdo de Ribera y Lezaun, his Honorary Councillor of State and of War, both which Ministers having exchanged their full powers, have agreed as follows:—

Article I. The province of Entre Mino y Duero, with the city of Oporto, shall be made over, in entire property and sovereignty, to his Majesty the King of Etruria, with the title of King of Northern Lusitania.

II. The province of Alantejo, and the kingdom of the Algarves, shall be made over, in entire property and sovereignty, to the Prince of Peace, to be by him enjoyed under the title of Prince of the Algarves.

III. The provinces of Beira, Tras los Montes, and Portuguese Estremadura, shall remain undisposed of until there be a general peace, to be then disposed of according to circumstances, and conformably with what may be agreed upon between the two high contracting parties.

IV. The kingdom of Northern Lusitania shall be held by the descendants of his Majesty the King of Etruria hereditarily, and according to the laws of succession which are established in the family on the throne of Spain.

V. The principality of the Algarves shall be held by the descendants of the Prince of Peace hereditarily, and according to the laws of succession which are established in the family on the throne of Spain.

VI. If there should be no descendants or legitimate heirs of the King of Northern Lusitania, or of the Prince of the Algarves, these countries shall be disposed of by investiture by the King of Spain in a manner so that they shall never be united under one head or annexed to the crown of Spain.

VII. The kingdom of Northern Lusitania and the principality of the Algarves shall acknowledge as Protector his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, and in no case the sovereigns of those countries shall make peace or war without his consent.

VIII. In case that the provinces of Beira, Tros los Montes and Portuguese Estremadura, held in sequestration, should devolve at a general peace to the House of Bragança, in exchange for Gibraltar, Trinidad, and other colonies, which the English have conquered from Spain and her allies, the new sovereign of those provinces shall have, with respect to his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, the same obligations as the King of Northern Lusitania, and the Prince of Algarves, and shall hold them under the same conditions.

IX. His Majesty the King of Etruria cedes the kingdom of Etruria, in full property and sovereignty, to his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy.

X. As soon as the provinces of Portugal shall be definitively occupied, the different Princes who are to possess them shall mutually appoint commissioners to ascertain their natural boundaries.

XI. His Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy guarantees to his Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain, the possession of his dominions on the continent of Europe, situated to the south of the Pyrenees.

XII. His Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy engages to recognise his Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain, as Emperor of the *Two Americas*, when every thing is ready for his Majesty's assuming that title, which may be either at the general peace or at farthest within three years therefrom.

XIII. The two high contracting Powers shall mutually agree upon an equal partition of the islands, colonies, and other transmarine possessions of Portugal.

XIV. The present treaty shall be kept secret. It shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Madrid, within twenty days, at the latest, from the date of its signature.

Done at Fontainbleau, October 27, 1807.

(Signed) DUROC.
E. IZQUIERDO.

We have approved, and do hereby approve, of the preceding Treaty, and all and every of the Articles therein contained. We declare it to be accepted, ratified, and confirmed; and promise that it shall be inviolably observed.

In witness whereof, we have executed these presents, signed with our own hands, and sealed with our Imperial seal, at Fontainbleau, the 29th day of October, 1807.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.
The Minister of Foreign Affairs, CHAMPAGNY,
The Secretary of State, MARET.

No. II.—*Secret Convention concluded at Fontainbleau between His Majesty the King of Spain and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, by which the two High Contracting Parties adjust all that relates to the occupation of Portugal.—At Fontainbleau,* 27th *October*, 1807.

Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the Constitution, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, having seen and examined the Convention concluded, arranged, and signed, at Fontainbleau, on the 27th of October, 1807, by the General of Division Michael Duroc, Grand Marshal of our Palace, Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, &c. &c. in virtue

of the full powers with which we thereto conferred upon him, on the one side; and on the other side by D. Eugenio Izquierdo de Ribera y Lezaun, Honorary Councillor of State and of War to his Majesty the King of Spain, equally furnished with full powers by his sovereign—the tenor of which Convention is as follows:—

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, and his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, being desirous of entering into an arrangement with respect to the occupation and conquest of Portugal, according to the stipulations of the treaty signed this day, have appointed, *viz.* his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, the General of Division Michael Duroc, Grand Marshal of his Palace, Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, and his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, Don Eugenio Izquierdo de Ribera y Lezaun, his Honorary Councillor of State and of War, who, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

I. A body of French Imperial troops, consisting of 25,000 infantry and 3000 cavalry, shall enter Spain, and march direct for Lisbon: they shall be joined by a body of 8000 Spanish infantry and 3000 cavalry, with 30 pieces of artillery.

II. At the same time a division of Spanish troops, consisting of 10,000 men, shall take possession of the province of Entre-Minho-Douria, and of the city of Oporto; and another division of 6000 men, also consisting of Spanish troops, shall take possession of Alentejo, and the Kingdom of Algarves.

III. The French troops shall be subsisted and maintained by Spain, and their pay shall be provided by France during the time occupied by their march through Spain.

IV. The moment that the combined troops have entered Portugal, the government and administration of the provinces of Beira, Tras los Montes, and Portuguese Estremadura (which are to remain in a state of sequestration) shall be vested in the General commanding the French troops; and the contributions imposed thereon shall accrue to the benefit of France. The provinces that are to form the kingdom of Northern Lusitania, and the principality of the Algarves, shall be administered and governed by the Generals commanding the Spanish divisions which shall enter the same; and the contributions imposed thereon shall accrue to the benefit of Spain.

V. The central body shall be under the orders of the commander of the French troops, to whom also the Spanish troops attached to that army shall pay obedience. Nevertheless, should the King of Spain or the Prince of Peace think fit to join the said body, the French troops, with the General commanding them, shall be subject to their order.

VI. Another body of 40,000 French troops shall be assembled at Bayonne by the 20th of November next, at the latest, to be ready to enter Spain for the purpose of proceeding to Portugal, in case the English should send reinforcements therein, or menace it with attack. This additional corps, however, shall not enter Spain until the two High Contracting Parties have come to an agreement on that point.

VII. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the Ratifications exchanged at the same time with those of the treaty of this date.

Done at Fontainbleau, 27th October, 1807.

(Signed) DUROC.
E. IZQUIERDO.

We have approved, and hereby approve, the foregoing Convention, in all and every of the articles therein contained, declare it to be accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and pledge ourselves that it shall be inviolably observed.

In witness whereof, we have executed these presents, signed with our own hand, countersigned, and sealed with our Imperial seal, at Fontainbleau, the 29th of October, 1807.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.
The Minister of Foreign Affairs, CHAMPAGNY.
The Secretary of State, H. MARET.

Our limits restrict us to a succint analysis of the contents of the following documents.

No. III. is Buonaparte's letter to Ferdinand, given already in Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 396.

The proposals made to Ferdinand (No. IV.) display the overbearing disposition of Buonaparte in glowing colours.

"1. *That the Emperor has irrevocably determined that the Bourbon Dynasty shall no longer reign in Spain.*—2. That the King shall cede his rights to the crown both in his own name and that of his sons, should he have any.—3. That should this point be agreed upon, the crown of Etruria shall be conferred upon him and his descendants, according to the terms of the *Salique* law.—4. That the Infant Don Carlos shall make a similar renunciation of his rights, and that he shall have a right to the succession to the crown of Etruria, in default of issue of the King.—5. That the kingdom of Spain shall henceforth be possessed by one of the brothers of the Emperor.—6. That the Emperor guarantees its complete integrity, and that of all its colonies, without suffering a single village belonging to it to be separated from it.—7. That in like manner he guarantees the preservation of religion, property, &c. &c.—8. *That should his Majesty refuse those propositions, he shall remain without compensation, and his Imperial Majesty will carry them into execution by* CONSENT *or* FORCE.—9. That if his Majesty agrees, and demands the niece of the Emperor in marriage, this connection shall be immediately secured on the execution of the treaty.

These propositions, made by a man who had no right even of the most distant kind, to suggest them, were refused by Ferdinand; as appears from the same paper, dated *Bayonne, April* 27, 1808.

No. V. is the application of Don Cevallos to M. Champagny, for permission for Ferdinand to return to Spain. It urges the promises repeatedly made by Ferdinand to his people, and the danger of tumults during his absence.

No. VI. is a royal decree addressed to the supreme council of Castile by Ferdinand, informing them of the demand made for the liberation of the Prince of Peace; but announcing Ferdinand's intention of continuing his detention.

No. VII. Letter of Ferdinand to his father, in which he reminds him how repeatedly he affirmed, that his abdication had been voluntary, and that if any one affirmed to the contrary he should not be believed. Ferdinand proposes if he must resign, to resign in due form, at Madrid.

No. VIII. is already given in Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 600.

No. IX. Letter from Ferdinand to his father, vindicating his conduct, political, filial, and moral. Complaining of detention at Bayonne, and repeating the offer of resignation when arrived in Spain.

No. X. Ferdinand to his father. Complains of having been "insulted in the presence of his venerable mother, and of the Emperor, by appellations the most humiliating:" whence we infer the certainty of those conversations on the subject of his illegitimacy, to which we had not ventured to give credit; thinking them too far *out of nature* to be true.

No. XI. Note from M. Champagny to Don Cevallos, informing him that as Ferdinand was not acknowledged king by Buonaparte, the couriers he sent off from Bayonne were not entitled to national protection.—The letters sent, having been taken from the person of the courier, should be *forwarded by the post.*

No. XII. Don Cevallos's letter to Joseph Buonsparté, stating his resignation; and that Spain is almost unanimously opposed to recognize Joseph as king.

An APPENDIX contains a history of the manner in which Murat obtained from the Junta an order for the delivery of the Prince of Peace. To say that Murat employed threats and terror, is compressing the whole of this Appendix into one word.

Since this paper of Don Pedro Cevallos was published, Don J. M. J. Navarro, who was the messenger entrusted with a *verbal* commission from Ferdinand to the Junta at Madrid, has further explained, that he left Bayonne at six in the morning, April 23, arrived at Madrid, taking circuitous routes, at nightfall, April 29. Was engaged in delivering and expatiating on his message, and its import, the whole night of the 29th and the morning of the 30th,

"In which his highness the Infanta, Don Antonio, desired that I should assist in the sitting held on it, consisting of most of the members of the Supreme Junta, of all the presidents of the tribunals, and of two ministers from each, with the twofold object of informing all of my commission, and learning the news of the day, and other business that might be discussed, in order that I might inform his Majesty of the whole at Bayonne, where I returned on the evening of the 6th May."

He also informs us, that Ferdinand had resolved, at that time, not to offend the French, lest

"Serious consequences should result to the King, the Infanta, and as many Spaniards as accompanied his Majesty."

And that the arch mover in these treasons had said,

"*That he was not so stupid as to neglect an opportunity so favourable as that which presented itself, having a formidable army in the heart of Spain, its fortresses and principal points occupied, nothing to fear from the North, and the persons of the King and the Infantado, Don Carlos, in his power, advantages too great to expect they should offer themselves at a future time.*"

A letter from Buonaparte to Ferdinand explaining that he has no right to the crown but through his mother, inserted among others already referred to, does not appear, through delicacy, no doubt, among the documents of Don Cevallos: but the tenor of his publication goes strongly to prove its authenticity.

HYPOTHETICAL IDEAS ON THE STATE OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN SPAIN.

We are very desirous of communicating some ideas on the present state of the French army, with which is King Joseph in person. But being unwilling to resort to conjecture, we have extracted what information may be thought to bear on this point, from the events of the last war between the French and Spaniards in 1793, 4, 5. By being advanced to the bank of the Ebro, the *present* line of the French has many advantages; inasmuch as it may obtain provisions from a greater extent of country: but, in a military point of view, it is, in our opinion, a bad position; as its extremities are too distant from its centre: and as they *must* be maintained in force, or they may be turned, to a certainty. A fleet on the coast may land a truly formidable enemy in the rear of this encampment, on its right; while its left may be gradually closed in, and contracted, so that even its retreat may be endangered. The inability of the French to possess themselves of Saragossa is fatal to this army.

The wings have each *one* opening, through which to escape; if they divide, each may be beaten, separately. If the whole army continues in its position, the loss of a convoy will be more than hazardous to it. To enable it to move forward will require, at least 100,000 fresh troops. We are, on the whole, of opinion, that no *general* action will be risqued by the Spaniards. There is no necessity for it. The French flanks will be the scenes of action: and the most persevering will conquer. If the French cannot beat off the Spaniards, they must decamp.

The anxiety of the public mind is so great, that we hope the following information relative to the mode of warfare, and the consequences of it, as absolutely *imposed* by the nature of the country adjacent to the Pyrennees, will be acceptable to our readers.

LOCAL PARTICULARITIES.

From Bayonne to Pampeluna, the high road is good, and especially on the Spanish side from Irun to Pampeluna. Waggons and carts may pass in these parts during summer, but, in winter, mules themselves cannot at all times perform the journey.

The Pyrennees mountains, seen in profile, present, a sort of amphitheatre, which declines by steps of about 400 yards each, estimating them from the point of Vigueimal to the Ocean. The point of Vigueimal is 3456 yards, in perpendicular height: from hence is a rapid declivity to the level of la Somma de Souba, which is in height 3214 yards. A similar declivity leads to the southern peak of the valley of Ossau, which is only 2944 yards in height. All these mountain-tops are formed of naked rock, and are covered, though not every where, with snow all the year. But, as we descend, the major part of the mountains assumes a less savage aspect, and offers plentiful pastures to their very summits. From the southern peak, the third range declines to the level of the peak of Ania (called by the Biscayans, Ahugna: by the Spaniards, Cenia-Larra). This peak is in height 2560 yards. The fourth range declines to the level of the mountain of Hory, the height of which is 2062 yards. The fifth range may be taken at the level of Orsansurietta, which is in height 1602 yards. The level of the mountain of Haussa, above the valley of Baztan, which is 1334 yards in height, forms the sixth level; that of la Rhune, above St. Jean de Luz, which is 924 yards high, forms the seventh; that of the mountain of Aizquibel, on the border of the sea, but rising above its surface 556 yards, forms the eighth and last in this series of steps. This mountain declines rapidly to the very edge of the sea.

There are many passages, called by the French *cols* (necks); by the Spaniards *puertos* (openings). Reckoning from Bareges to the Atlantic, they are more than sixty: but they are rugged, intricate, and hardly practicable for laden beasts. All however are not of this description. Mules, though heavily laden, pass in some places: but the winds and the snows frequently block up these ways effectually. In proportion as they decline towards the sea, these mountains offer more easy passages between them. Almost all the vallies between the mountains have plains, as well as defiles: and this is altogether in favour of whoever defends the country, for if he be inferior in number to his enemy, he awaits him in the defiles: if he be superior in number, he fights him in the plain.

The heat of the sun is so great in some of the vallies, that unusual exertion has been known to prove immediately fatal to officers, and also to troops. — Fogs render some parts of these mountains almost invisible, and uninhabitable, at all times of the year. In other parts they appear occasionally.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Military operations are usually limited to the more practicable defiles, those between Baygorry and St. Michel, including a district of about four leagues in extent. Two chains of mountains traverse this space, in a directionalmost parallel, from north to south. These offer the most easy communications between France and Spain: that to the east, from St. Jean Pied du Port, leads to Pampeluna. Although this road be formed in zigzag, yet carriages with difficulty effect the passage. On the Spanish side from Garralda to Arriba, in the space of 2,300 yards the descent is 238 yards; more than 1 in 10.

General Moncey was thirty-two hours in marching over the mountains of Atchiola: although the distance is not more than twenty-

two miles. On the ordinary roads among the mountains, the army marched about a mile and a half in an hour. ——There is but one route practicable for artillery: this is from St. Jean Pied du Port to Pampeluna.

In this war neither men nor money were spared: the losses of their enemy were enumerated; those of the French were not beheld. The wings of victory were clotted with gore.

The kind of warfare carried on amidst the mountains neither demanded, nor admitted, of extensive military evolutions: the soldiers were taught to handle their arms with dexterity; to take aim correctly; and to advance with agility; these were thought to be exercises sufficient for a war of posts and mountains. The grenadiers were at first employed as light troops: but finding them exposed to be cut off in detail by skirmishes and ambushes, they were ordered to join their corps. At the peace few real grenadiers remained.

Notwithstanding the success attending certain irruptions of the French, they were obliged to retreat from positions so inhospitable as those they were forced to occupy. The roads became more and more impracticable; the carriages were completely ruined; the soldiers were enfeebled by want of food, which frequently occurred, and by the corrosive water of the mountain streams. Naked and miserable, they flocked in crowds to the hospital. From the same causes, and in the same places, a French army, commanded by the Duc de Valois, afterwards Francis I, was almost annihilated in 1512.

FOOD. PRODUCTIONS.

The western Pyrennees are surrounded by an unproductive country. 20,000 rations per day soon exhausted it. The maize grown hereabouts, is not fit subsistence for an army. There are considerable intervals between the fertile districts. Seldom could stores for the *certain* consumption of a few days be obtained. Amidst the sterile mountains, where scarcely any inhabitants could be found, the army demanded 800 quintals of grain daily.

The produce of requisitions diminished daily: notwithstanding every effort of the contractors, aided by threats and proclamations. At one time the delivery of bread ceased entirely: instead of it were delivered six ounces of rice, two ounces of pulse, one-sixth part of a French pint of brandy, one-twentieth part of a French pint of vinegar. Supplies had been drawn from Biscay and Alava, but it was supposed that these provinces were so far exhausted, that want of provisions alone would have forced the French to retreat, had not a pacification been concluded. A separate department of the army was obliged to be formed, to erect ovens, &c. for cooking provisions in these desert mountains. Animal food was well supplied; there were 80,000 beeves. Salt in plenty. Oxen were employed for draught, and with the horses made 15,000 cattle.

DISEASES.

Scarcely had the French taken up their winter quarters, when an epidemic disease, occasioned by the crowded state of the hospitals, broke out among them. The most experienced medical men considered it as the true hospital fever of Pringle. This destructive scourge swept off multitudes of men; all the roads were covered with open carts, passing amidst regions of snow, laden with soldiers, lately fierce and active, now speechless and dying. These trains of sick were often sent along a line of more than a hundred leagues. Twenty hospitals were filled in a single day. The father scarcely dared to witness the last agonies of his son: he spread into his family the contagion that he had imbibed. The towns, the villages were depopulated. The wretches, who at their last gasp laid along the roads, in vain implored assistance; or, if they could reach a habitation, hospitality was refused them, lest they should introduce infection: they died in solitude: cast out. In the course of three months at least *thirty thousand* persons in the army and in the country around it, fell victims to this epidemic. Famine added its horrors. In the towns near the army the inhabitants had no other nourishment than potatoes. In the army the distribution of bread was exhausted, rice was supplied as a substitute, a food by far too insufficient for men exposed to violent fatigue.

The diseases were intermittent and putrid fevers, catarrhs, fluxions on the breast, rheumatisms, and the *itch*, which is very common among the Spaniards in these parts. The twenty hospitals contained from 4,000 to 5,000 sick. The hospital reports marked every ten days 11, or 1200 deaths: besides those who died on the roads, in private houses, or unregistered in the hospitals. The medical men (about 1500) also died more than half of them in the same space of time: and of the attendants almost or altogether every one. If the houses allotted to convalescent patients be included, the number of hospitals was *fifty-five*, on a line of an hundred leagues.

TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The number of drivers, &c. was 3204; horses or mules 5350. The number ought to have been at least, 25,000 horses: besides those that died, the remainder was so harrassed, worn out and miserable, that little service was derived from them. Often the allowances to these cattle were reduced to 5lbs. of hay; and sometimes this allowance was stopped; such scarcity of forage was experienced in this indispensable department of the army. When all that was at hand was consumed, the increased distance from whence the consumption was to be supplied diminished the advantage to a trifle. Of 5,000 draught horses, 3,000 perished in a single quarter of a

year! Recourse was had to a *levée en masse* of ox-drivers: but after a while these deserted.

On the glacis at Bayonne was formed an artillery for the field; with another proper for a siege. But to transport these into Spain would have required 20,000 horses. Whereas the reinforcements sent to the army could only muster 329 horses. To which may be added that the nature of the country was in direct opposition to the employment of such trains and such preparations.

CAUSES OF SPANISH DISASTERS.

A great and leading cause of the reverses sustained by the Spaniards, was, the want of morals. Their stations and camps were filled with a multitude of loose women, who perpetrated the most scandalous excesses among the soldiery, and especially among the officers. These officers also, not contented with such disorders, were frequently absent in search of variety. The soldiers followed the example of their superiors;——hence being void of emulation, and unattended to in their sufferings, they did not maintain in battle that energy, that discipline, and that steadiness, which accompanies a strong sense of honour.

THE BASQUE HUNTERS.

The Basque hunters are almost without exception tall men, singularly vigorous and agile. Born among the mountains, they inherit a boundless passion for independence, and their daily contests with the Spaniards about the limits of their respective territories, had roused in them an implacable hatred to that nation: their lofty walk, indefatigable valour, complete knowledge of every track and passage in the mountains, their language, little understood, their barbarous shouts, and even their uncouth habiliments, infinitely diversified, all contributed to render them the terror of the Spaniards.

It was remarked by the French that the Spaniards had too few troops to defend effectually the extent they were bound to do, whereby their position though well chosen, and naturally strong, became weak. They also thought too much of sacrificing a little ground to the enemy: they might have abandoned the country even up to Pampeluna, without real loss, as it is little better than a desert. Their redoubts and batteries were usually placed on the tops of the highest mountains: whereby their fire when directed at distant objects was very uncertain; and when wanted to be effective near at hand, was useless.

STATION ON THE EBRO.

Miranda on the Ebro was esteemed a place of consequence by the French, because it has a bridge over the river; and because it gave them the choice of means for the attack of Pampeluna, which they meditated.

But, would they have been able to attack Pampeluna?—The countries around that city, are but moderately fertile: the artillery and stores must have been brought from Bayonne. Could they have been so brought through the mountain passes, without interruption?

All villages, the inhabitants of which had fled, were usually plundered: no injunctions to the contrary were obeyed by the French.

THE VALLEY OF BAZTAN.

In the Pyrennees, by which one column of French troops penetrated into Spain, is a land of enchantment amidst these regions of rocks. The earth is fertile, clad in the most lively verdure, watered by limpid streams, covered with grain and fruit trees, the houses and villages almost touch each other: the whole valley appears to be the asylum of happiness. It is about six leagues in length: but of very unequal width: in some places not twenty yards: in others three or four leagues. It contained fourteen very pretty villages, with handsome houses; many of them inhabited by individuals who had acquired wealth in Mexico, and who took a pleasure in adorning the land of their nativity. The whole population might be 7,000 persons. The corn it produced was about three months supply: maize about seven months! The vine is not cultivated: the riches of the district consist in fruits: among them apples for cyder; pulse, and especially cattle, which graze on the succulent pastures that clothe the neighbouring hills. The wool is not equal in fineness and beauty to that of the breeds in the interior of Spain. Annual produce about 8,000 quintals of corn, and 15,000 of maize.

BISCAY.

Biscay, in 1787, contained 114,863 inhabitants. It is a fertile and hilly country. It contains mines of iron and lead. Excellent ports line the coast. The city of Bilboa is happily placed to receive the productions of foreign parts, and to favour their distribution in the interior. It has acquired a high degree of splendour. It is embellished with magnificent edifices, and public walks extremely pleasant. The number of its inhabitants exceeds 14,000. There is no other place in the province that could resist a *coup-de-main*.

ALAVA.

Alava, in 1787, contained 70,710 inhabitants. It is an open country. Agriculture, the true source of wealth, is more flourishing than in Guipuzcoa, and Biscay. It has not the same advantages for circulation; but perhaps more of general ease of condition among its population. This may account for the smaller number of its inhabitants. The city of Vittoria, the most considerable town of the country, is situated in the midst of a charming valley. It vends many works in iron: and serves as a staple for the wool trade carried on with France from Castile.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, October 26, 1808.

I have a System of Policy of my own. You ought to adopt more liberal Ideas; to be less susceptible on the Point of Honour, and not sacrifice the Prosperity of Spain to the Interest of the Bourbon Family.—*J'ai ma Politique à Moi. Vous devez adopter des idées plus libérales; être moins sensible sur le Point d'Honneur, et ne pas sacrifier la Prospérité de l'Espagne à l'Intérêt de la Famille Bourbon.*—Buonaparte to Don Pedro Cevallos, vide Literary Panorama, Vol. V. p. 305.

Never was a truth more emphatically expressed by the father of lies himself, when intent on answering a purpose, than that which is contained in these memorable words of Napoleon Buonaparte. The world is, too deeply for its happiness, convinced of the accuracy of these sentences, and every part of it within reach of the speaker's power bears a sorrowful testimony to their verity. But, it is by such incidental and unpremediated expressions, such slips of the tongue that this would-be-crafty politician manifests his true character, and enables the judicious to penetrate the secrets of his soul. We have attempted to distinguish this production of Don Cevallos as a Whole length Portrait of Napoleon; but for the finishing touches, the piece is beholden to him whom it pourtrays. Oh! would he for once depart from his usual disguises, and delineate himself by the powerful markings of his own pencil in his genuine colours, what an interesting portrait could he exhibit to mankind! Would he confess the bent and bias of his youth, when all the evil that he could do, he did; the delights of his rising years, blood and slaughter; the hardness of heart consequent on indulgence in those delights; the indifference for human life, might his own purpose but be served by the waste of it, the many plans he meditated for ravage and destruction, the GREAT SCALE, on which, as his power increased, he carried his mischievous contemplations into effect; the gratification he experienced in extirpating kings and shedding royal blood, the atrocious enjoyment of murder successfully executed, and the maddening disappointment when his schemes of inordinate passion, revenge, ambition, envy, and malignity had failed,—what an instructive portrait, might "the Confessions" of Buonaparte present, composed, arranged, and displayed by himself!

But till the happy time arrives when such a posthumous publication may bless the world (for "confessions" of those who have no cause for confession, are usually posthumous) we must be content to avail ourselves of his masterly sketches, which, like those of great artists, though formed of a few outlines only, are highly prized by connoisseurs. The lines of Protogenes and Apelles might be more curious and elaborate,—more expressive or more characteristic they could not be, than these words of Napoleon: "I have a system of policy of my own—*J'ai ma politique à moi!*" *&c.*

Till the portrait of the emperor and king *se ipse delineavit* appears, the public must contemplate such likenesses as others may present. Not every *Designer* has had so near a view of him, has seen him in the same light and shade, attitude, and appearance, has marked his features so accurately, the cast of his visage, or the character of his countenance. Don Cevallos has served the cause of his country by this publication, equally with the gallant Castanos, or Palafox, who have led in triumph the victors of Austerlitz, Jena, and Freyburg. He has served the cause of mankind still more: those heroes could only liberate their native land, the noble secretary has contributed to liberate the human mind; they could only deliver a single country from the shackles prepared for it, he has thrust aside those attempted to be riveted on the world at large.

We have formerly pointed out some of the proofs of that imbecility which has marked the late conduct of Buonaparte towards Spain. Our sentiments are corroborated by the statements of the Spanish minister: we therefore dismiss this part of our subject, by repeating, what all the world *now* admits, that the emperor and king has failed egregiously in his politics. We suspect that he has failed no less in his military manœuvres. To justify this suspicion, we have presented the best authority hitherto in our power to obtain. This is derived from the French themselves. We expect still more direct information; but till that comes to hand, we content ourselves with asking, whether the present situation of the French army in Spain, can possibly be an object of envy? To us it appears, that its position presents only a choice of difficulties. If it can maintain its station, it must experience all the severities of winter augmented by the horrors of Spanish vengeance: if it advances to the combat, it must retreat to its strong holds, though victorious; if defeated, misery presents itself in the most terrific forms. If the army be increased, its consumption is increased in proportion: and unless it can force a decisive progress into the very heart of Spain, every effort it can make, will resemble the paroxysm of the madman, who rages—but to his own weakness, and to abide the more rigid coercion of his keeper. If the countries north of the Ebro can with difficulty maintain an army of 50,000 men, for four months, how will they be able to maintain 150,000 for six months? Have they had time to accumulate stores, during summer? No.—How then will they procure efficient supplies during winter? Have they any specific against epidemic diseases, more than their

countrymen had a few years ago? None.—How then will they be able to prevent them, or, if attacked with them, to moderate their fury? That diminution of their army to an establishment which might guard it against a pestilence, exposes it to destruction by the enemy; that augmentation of its numbers, which might enable it to overpower the enemy, exposes it to destruction by disease. If it suffers the Ebro to remain its barrier, what a liberty it allows to all the rest of Spain! If it passes the Ebro, it must divide itself into columns; and the fate of its former columns, let Dupont and Wedel relate. This is the result of attacking an extensive country on one flank only: and to attack the other flanks Buonaparte must ask leave of the Powerful, the Thunderer, the Dreadnought, the Warrior, the Victory, and other floating batteries manned with British inflexibles.

While Britain holds the empire of the sea, while the French, by seizing Bilboa or any other port, can enlarge their *ammunition de bouche* only by the mussels, the cockles, and the limpets, of which they can plunder the ocean, this must continue to be the true state of the case, in whatever terms the emperor and king may conceal it in the Moniteur. He may tell us, that a few of the lowest of the people in Spain have amused themselves by playing at insurrection—but—they are now all subdued: or that, wherever the French army came in sight of the Spaniards the latter ran away in panic terror—yes, in panic terror,—for, by the imitation of what animal's braying Pan spread his terror among the Gods, let that epitome of recondite literature, Napoleon, explain in his next to the *badauds de Paris*, if he pleases. Let him tell them, that the *arrêtés* of the junta at Bayonne are held sacred throughout the Peninsula; that the Code Napoleon, is established wherever it is announced, and adored wherever it is established; that both land and sea re-echo its praises, and laud its great Institutor,—from the Sublime *Porte* of Sultan Mohammed in the east, to the super-sublime of all sublimities the *ports* of America in the west: from the Samoiede and Kamschatkadale literati, on the coasts of the White Sea and the Frozen Ocean, in the north, to the polished Hottentots, and the doubly polished Boschiesmans of Caffraria, or the refined, the highly civilized, the eminently intelligent *Great Nation* of Terra del Fuego, in the south.

Does Buonaparte then extend his views so——Does he? Does he want "Ships, Colonies, and Commerce?" We believe him, on that: and long he will want them: he may believe us on this. And indeed, we are mistaken, if *at present* he stands in need of any great conviction as to the blunders he has committed in his endeavours to acquire them. Admitting for a moment—(nay, start not, our Spanish friends!—) but, admitting for a moment, that Joseph Buonaparte, tired of the illustrious confinement which enthralled him in the nothingness of the Italian peninsula, had established himself in the Spanish peninsula, did it follow, that the too evident anxieties of his brother Nap, could ensure the adherence of the Spanish colonies to the mother country? that he *guaranteed* them, is true; but that he might, ten thousand times over and over, have guaranteed them, without the slightest obedience resulting from his interference is equally true. The reverberations of his voice resound not from the banks of the Amazon, the Oronoco, or the Rio Bravo; the slightest vibration from the quivering of the center-shaken earth on which he stamps, reaches not to them. When his nodding plume has terrified into the resumption of their former manacles the blacks of St. Domingo, it will be time enough for Mexico and Peru to thing of truckling to the menaces of Napoleon *the Great!* "But they will obey the commands of their late lawful sovereign."—It is well known, that they were ready, on the slightest appearance of support, to have risen in opposition to their late lawful sovereign. If they were with difficulty induced to acknowledge him: to what a slender probability was the hope of their being bound to acknowledge an alien successor reduced!

Spain is of no value to Buonaparte without her colonies: her productions scarcely differ from those of France: and mere extent of land is useless to the Corsican empire. His anxiety to possess the colonies was too apparent to escape the notice of the most purblind politician—but, by what means he might *secure their attachment*, and *intercourse*, he never considered. He sent half a dozen whiskered Frenchmen with his compliments, and the terror of his name, to awe the governor of the Havannah into compliance: but the governor had whiskers of his own, and clapped those of his applicants, compliments, name, and all, into prison. This has been the case in every colony; and if, as the emperor and king has assured us, the whole Spanish nation received the appointment of brother Joseph to the crown, with unbounded gratitude and exstacy;—then the colonies have differed, *toto cœlo*, as we assure the emperor and king, from the whole Spanish nation; and that too, with unbounded ingratitude and stubbornness. The fact is, that however Buonaparte may want the precious metals produced by the Spanish mines, he has nothing to give for them: he cannot buy them with military services, and if he could, they would be just as far from reaching Europe, where his wants of them press him, as they have hitherto been, when drawn for by

him *vid* Spain. Neither is the opening of an account by the new house, or under the name of the new firm, of any avail to him: The colonies have refused to honour brother Joseph's acceptances, and have returned his bills protested;—"no effects."

Here we close our portrait of this haughty and unenviable chief. If it were possible that the shade of Fox could interest itself in

"Low ambition and the pride of kings;"

If with a perfect recollection of former sentiments, it could revisit earth, what a total change of opinion may we suppose it would adopt!* The craft, the malignity, the depravity, the tyranny, the obduracy, the envy, the selfishness, all the diabolical passions, that have actuated the bosom of its quondam friend, would appear in their blackest hue; augmented by the knowledge of those punishments which await the impious, in the world of spirits.—YES, THERE MUST BE A WORLD OF SPIRITS: OR HOW SHOULD SUCH ATROCITY, WHEN TRIUMPHANT, AND WHEN PRACTICED BY RULERS OF EMPIRES BE ADEQUATELY PUNISHED?

The seizure of the kings of Spain has proved a lesson to the other sovereigns of Europe. The Emperor of Austria has profited by it, and refused to quit his own dominions. The Emperor of Russia has only been startled at it. Buonaparte has projected, and effected, a meeting between himself and Alexander, at Erfurth, in which, if we prophecy rightly, much more will be talked about than concluded on. The refusal of the Emperor of Austria to complete the triumvirate, may prove the safety of Alexander: since the glorious opportunity of escorting two Emperors to the interior of France, is thereby unluckily frustrated. Unluckily we repeat; for, *J'ai ma politique a moi!* We do not augur ALL those results from the Erfurth pantomime that amuse some deep politicians. Turkey was apportioned at Tilsit: Turkey will be again apportioned at Erfurth: but a third meeting will be necessary, if Francis holds out stoutly, before Turkey will be apportioned to the satisfaction of the parties. We give it, as our decided opinion, that this journey of Buonaparte to Erfurth is a gross political blunder. The man has "too many irons in the fire:" some of them burn to waste most woefully. The man, to use a French proverb, "runs after two hares"—he will catch neither. He has seen his greatest height. The wheel of Fortune is constantly rolling; what was uppermost declines. Public opinion will not be chained to his hat and feather: that too will obey the impulse of the gale, which seldom blows long from the same quarter; and woe to the idol that after having been *incensed* and *adored* by the most fickle as well as the most barbarous of nations, is degraded and dragged through

what, for good manners,
Shall here be nameless!———

We have some suspicion, and not without authentic facts in support of it, that Alexander feels and resents his vassal state. It is not long since application was made by a very respectable British merchant, whose vessel had been unjustly seized, to the Russian minister: who after proper examination expressed his conviction—but could not serve him. To the emperor this gentleman then applied *en dernier resort*, delivered memorials, supported them by proofs, obtained a personal conference: the result we give in the Emperor's own words: I ACKNOWLEDGE THE JUSTICE OF YOUR CLAIMS: BUT, I CANNOT RELIEVE YOU: YOU MUST APPLY TO CAULINCOURT."

Russia did not exert her whole power against Sweden: she has lately reinforced her armies, obtained advantages, and concluded an armistice. She wished to obtain a point at which to stand without disgrace, and that effected, she has rested on her arms. We are glad of it for the sake of humanity: every interval of evil, is a comparative good. Russia has also produced an offer of conciliation with Britain. One of her messengers, in company with a French messenger, has arrived in

* We may infer this with the greatest certainty from the—*conversion*—of sentiment experienced by Mr. Fox's friend Sheridan, who formerly had an opinion of Buonaparte—that we even blush to repeat.—We quote from the debates of the House of Commons of June 27th, 1800, the following speech,—wherein he described the tyrant "whose sole name blisters our tongue," as a great "General *vilely libelled!*—acting with "SINGULAR MODERATION, HUMANITY and "MAGNANIMITY; whose object is to maintain the power he has attained by the MODERATION of his government—and I must "hope," continued this *pellucid* orator," that "when he has atchieved the LIBERTY *of* "*France*, he will impart to it all the blessings and happiness of a *civilized peace*. "The character of Buonaparte is at length "to be rescued from the MUD and MIRE of "ministerial abuse!!!"——It is something singular that a very intelligent Frenchman, (now near the person of Buonaparte) on reading the above splendid character of Napoleon exclaimed in our presence, *En vérité, Monsieur Sheridan, vous n'êtes pas à la hauteur des évènemens! Comme je vous plains! Parbleu, vous ne connoissez pas nos* GRANDS HOMMES! *Lui surtout! car il est parfaitement constaté que c'est une âme basse; nous avons eu nos tigres, et notre hyène; mais lui, c'est le véritable* CRAPAUD DE LA REVOLUTION!

London, and been—sent back again. Nevertheless, we believe that the sentiments of the Russian Senate, and of many of the *old* Russian counsellors are most reluctantly Gallicised: and this will in time have an effect. The plans to which Russia has been induced to accede are costly: can Buonaparte supply *the needful?*—The mines of Potosi might as well not exist, as to any service he can derive from them; the gold of Mexico flows not into his coffers: he has failed: and on the question of expence Russia will fail with him. When Russia balances the accounts of her partnership with the Corsican, she will find herself *minus* almost beyond her belief: And when she has balanced those accounts they will not be closed, by many, many years.

The same is our opinion as to the state of America: her present inconveniencies are nullities compared to the effect of that *snap* which the line of her commerce must experience:—it will be felt throughout her union; and for a long time; great efforts and some humilitywill be required, ere it be rejoined. We are told that nearly fifty petitions, remonstrances &c. &c. have been presented from the trading towns of America to Mr. Jefferson, the President. Till he resigns, ten times the number will be unavailing. They have been expressed with firmness: in his answer to that from the town of Boston, the President has stated his reasons for continuing the embargo.

August 26 1808.

Your representation and request were received on the 22d instant, and have been considered with the attention due to every expression of the sentiments and feelings of so respectable a body of my fellow-citizens.

No person has seen with more concern than myself the inconveniences brought on our country in general by the circumstances of the times in which we happen to live; times to which the history of nations presents no parallel. For years we have been looking as spectators on our brethren of Europe, afflicted with all those evils which necessarily follow an abandonment of the moral rules which bind men and nations together. Connected with them in friendship and commerce, we have happily so far kept aloof from their calamitous conflicts, by a steady observance of justice towards all, by much forbearance, and multiplied sacrifices. At length, however, all regard to the rights of others having been thrown aside, the Belligerent powers have beset the high way of commercial intercourse with Edicts, which, taken together, expose our commerce and marines, under almost every destination, a prey to their fleets and armies. Each party indeed would admit our commerce with themselves, with the view of associating us in their war against the other. But we have wished war with neither. Under these circumstances, were passed the laws of which you complain, by those delegated to exercise the power of legislation for you, with every sympathy of a common interest in exercising them faithfully.

In reviewing these measures, therefore, we should advert to the difficulties out of which a choice was of necessity to be made. To have submitted our rightful commerce to prohibitions and tributary exactions from others, would have been to surrender our independence. To resist them by arms was war, without consulting the state of things, or the choice of the nation. The alternative preferred by the legislature, of suspending a commerce placed under such unexampled difficulties, besides saving to our citizens their property, and our mariners to their country, has the peculiar advantage of giving them to the Belligerent nations to revise a conduct as contrary to their interests, as it is to our rights.

In the event of such peace or suspension of hostilities between the Belligerent powers of Europe, or of such change in their measures affecting neutral commerce, as may render that of the United States sufficiently safe, in the judgement of the president, he is authorized to suspend the embargo. But no peace or suspension of hostilities, no change affecting neutral commerce is known to have taken place. The orders of England, and the decrees of France and Spain, existing at the dates of these laws, are still unrepealed, as far as we know. In Spain, indeed, a contest for the government appears to have arisen; but of its course, or prospects, we have no information on which prudence would undertake a hasty change in our policy, even were the authority of the executive competent to such a decision.

You desire, that in this defect of power, congress may be speedily convened. It is unnecessary to examine the evidence, or the character of the facts which are supported to dictate such a call; because you will be sensible, on an attention to dates, that the legal period of their meeting is as early as in this extensive country, they could be fully convened by a special call.

I should with great willingness have executed the wishes of the inhabitants of the town of Boston, had peace, or a repeal of the obnoxious edicts, or other changes, produced the case in which alone the laws have given me that authority: and so many motives of justice and interest lead to such changes that we ought continually to expect them. But while these edicts remain, the legislature alone can prescribe the course to be pursued. THOMES JEFFERSON.

One million of cheeses from Holland have passed through Britain to feed the Spanish army.— "Close the Dutch ports, Louis, tight! tight!—*Parbleu!*"

The loss of Junot's army in Portugal by battle, is stated at killed—2,250. Wounded, 1,700. Prisoners, 2,600. Delivered by capitulation, 25,600. To which must be added the French force at Almeida, Elvas, &c.

Britain will we hope and trust, be guided by Providence through all her difficulties. Already she occupies higher ground than she did. That she may improve her advantages, and enjoy the honest fruits of her present privations, through many future years of prosperity and peace, is by none more ardently desired than by the *Collaborateurs* in the LITERARY PANORAMA.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

FRANCE.

Junction of the Atlantic and Mediterranean Seas.—The following are the particulars respecting an intended junction of the two seas, the Atlantic and Mediterranean, by a canal; an undertaking which has lately been resumed with vigour.

It was long ago intended to unite the two seas that wash the coasts of France, by a communication between the rivers *Saöune* and *Yonne*. By an edict of Henry IV. a tax was imposed on the bakers of *Dijon* of 40 French sous for each measure of corn, towards defraying the expenses for continuing the canal of the river *Ouche*, from *Dijon* to *St. Jean de Lône*. In 1607 a *procès verbal* was published of a survey of this river, which it was intended to render navigable, in order to open a communication with the *Seine*, by the *Armançon* which falls into the *Yonne*, and the *Yonne* into the *Seine*.

In 1724 the states of *Bourgogne* ordered the engineer Abeillo to take a survey of the country, which he delivered in 1727.

In 1775 a beginning was made; but the works proceeded very slowly. In 1790, they were entirely suspended; but were resumed in the year 10, since which period they have been continued without intermission. That part of the canal which is situated between Dijon and the Saöne is in great forwardness and nearly completed: in that between Dijon and the Yonne, little progress has been made. The artificial embankments begin between Dijon and La Cude.

Since the year 10, 819,198 francs have been expended on the works between Dijon and the Saöne, and by the law of 16th Sept. 1807, new funds have been allotted for the completion of the whole.

This canal will facilitate the conveyance of goods from ci-devant Bourgogne to the Southern provinces, and from thence into the interior. Hay, iron, corn, and hemp, will avoid the great circuit they now make by the canals of Charolaix and Auxerre in order to reach Paris, by the navigable parts of the Seine.

Vine-tree Table.—A table is shewn in the gardens of Versailles formed from the single plank of a vine, two feet and a half in diameter.—*Thornton's Tour in France*, vol. i. p 64

GERMANY.

Literature.—Lately published at Leipsig. Remarks on the Reigning Powers of the the rise, progress, and fall of German nations, in 1808: with a view of the German empire, together with the principal occurrences in the war between France and Prussia.—Lately published at Altona a geographical and statistical account of the colonies of the Greeks: with observations on their foundation, and fate, by D. H. Hegewich, counsellor, to his Danish majesty, member of the royal society of sciences at Copenhagen, &c. &c. &c.—The author first gives an account of those colonies in the Eastern parts of Greece, or Asia-Minor, and proceeds Northwards up the Black Sea; then travels Westward, describes those situated on the western coast of the Black Sea, as well as those on the eastern coast of the Adriatic, also the colonies lying between both coasts, he then directs his attention toward Italy and Sicily, and finishes his description with such colonies as were planted in Africa and France.

German Recipes.—For the destruction of caterpillars, ants, and other insects.—Take about two pounds weight of black soap, the same quantity of flowers, of sulphur, two pounds weight of truffles (*ly coperdon tuber*. Linn.) and fifteen gallons of water; the whole must be well incorporated, by the aid of a gentle warmth. Insects on which this water is sprinkled die immediately.—Query, is this liquor effectual in destroying that noisome vermin the bug? If so, its composition cannot be made too extensively known; as we do not perceive that it is likely to damage bed-furniture, &c.

To restore the lustre of glasses that are tarnished by age, or accident.—Strew on them powdered fullers' earth, carefully cleared from sand, &c. and rub them carefully with a linen cloth.

Kotzebue's Works.—It is said the celebrated Von Kotzebue intends publishing a complete edition of all his works in forty volumes.

Discovery of Antiquities.—Cassel, Aug. 1808.—The improvements in the fortifications of Cassel which are carried on with unremitted activity and on a very extensive scale, have led to some very important discoveries relative to the history of the Romans in Germany. A few days ago the workmen found five Roman altars, consecrated to Jupiter and Juno. Some weeks before an altar of the same description had been discovered in a very high state of preservation, with a like inscription on it. Only two of these altars bear the date of their erection. One was dedicated A. D. 215; the other A. D. 242. The proper officers have taken great care for their preservation; and it is very probable that some other important discoveries of the same nature, may soon be made in the same place.

Liberty of Speech.—Hambro, 29d Aug. —The senate of this city has lately renewed the edict published in 1807, whereby the inhabitants are ordered not to enter into any disputes relative to the present state of political affairs, and all tavern and inn-keepers are directed to acquaint such strangers and other

persons who may be in their houses, with this regulation, holding them responsible for their conduct in that respect.

RUSSIA.

Navigable Canal.—The Russian government has lately united the navigation of the Baltic and Black Sea, by means of the canal of Berini; which communicating with the Duna (in the government of Mittau), and the Dnieper, admits the easy transport of the produce of White Russia, and of the Crimea, to the capital.

SWEDEN.

Letter from his Majesty the king of Sweden to the Emperor of Russia.—Honour and humanity enjoin me to make the most forcible remonstrances to your imperial majesty, against the numberless cruelties and injustice committed by the Russian troops in Swedish Finland. These proceedings are too well known and confirmed, to require from me any proofs of their reality; for the blood of the ill-fated victims still cries aloud for vengeance against the abettors of such enormities. Let not your imperial majesty's heart be insensible to the representations which I find myself compelled to make to you, in the name of my faithful subjects in Finland. But what is the object of this war, as unjust as it is unnatural? It is not, I suppose, to excite the strongest aversion for the Russian name. Is it criminal in my subjects in Finland not to have suffered themselves to be subdued from their allegiance by promises as false as the principles on which they are founded? Does it become a sovereign to make loyalty a crime? I conjure your imperial majesty to put a stop to the calamities and horrors of a war, which cannot fail to bring down on your own person and your government the curses of Divine Providence. Half of my dominions in Finland are already delivered by my brave Finnish troops. Your majesty's fleet is shut up in the Baltic Port, without the hope of ever getting out any otherwise than as a conquest. Your flotilla of galleys has recently sustained a very severe defeat, and my troops are at this moment landing in Finland to reinforce those who will point out to them the road to honour and glory.—Given at my head-quarters, Sept. 7, 1808. (Signed) GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mutiny.—The following has appeared in a public paper, as a *true* state of late events at Port Jackson. Vide Panorama, Vol. V. p. 169.

To the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks.—Sir,—Every loyal Englishman views the mutiny that Major Johnston and his officers have effected in New South Wales, with an eye of detestation. This infernal plot has been in agitation from the moment the military officers, or in other words the military hunters, stationed in that colony, discovered Governor Bligh's fixed determination to abolish monopoly, and put a final period to that degrading system of traffic, for which the whole of those officers have been so justly celebrated, since the year 1794, with the exception of Colonel Paterson and Captain John Piper. The efforts that were made by Governor King, to suppress the insolence of Major Johnston, and the officers under his command, involved that governor into difficulties almost tantamount to those which have befallen that gallant veteran Governor Bligh. The incendiaries that have buoyed up Major Johnston to the commission of this crime, are John M'Arthur and William Minchin, adj. in the New South Wales corps; the succession of quarrels the former is famous for, with Governor Hunter, King, Colonel Paterson, and Bligh, need no recapitulation; the latter has been repeatedly tried by general courts martial. I refer you to General Grose for his character; ask that general what confidence can be placed in his integrity.—The unfortunate officers, Atkins, Palmer, Gore, and Campbell, were the only men that made a stand in defence of Governor Bligh's authority and person; they have shared his fate, and if they escape assassination, they will prove the atrocity of this revolution, and shew what necessity there is to remove Mr. M'Arthur and the New South Wales regiment from that colony. Perhaps, Sir Joseph, you are unacquainted with the particular circumstances of this wanton act of rebellion; the following is a correct detail. January the 28th last, Major Johnston ordered the drum to beat to arms; the consequence was, the regiment assembled, and a mob of about 200 convicts. Major Johnston then placed himself at their head, and marched to the government-house, where he called aloud for the governor to surrender. The governor, alarmed for his personal safety, concealed himself; the major then ordered a body of soldiers to rush into the house, and, by force of arms, to bring the governor to him. After searching some time, the governor was forced from his retirement, and treated by the soldiers and mob in a most cruel and insulting manner. Major Johnston, with rude ungentleman-like language, demanded the governor's sword, and after leaving the governor in close arrest, marched off his victorious banditti in triumph: the prison door was then thrown open, and Mr. M'Arthur liberated. This refractory gentleman was confined for contempt of court, and refusing to pay a fine. The soldiers and mob then placed him in a chair, and carried him about the town in a disorderly triumphant manner. The bellman was then ordered to assemble the inhabitants, in order to subscribe money to defray the expences of two delegates, Messrs. Chas. Grimes and Adjutant William Minchin, to proceed to England, to impeach the governor.—The self-created Governor Johnston then proceeded to liberate the delinquents that were in confinement, and by his proclamation, to make null and void the acts of the courts of judicature, and the evening was ushered in with a blaze of illuminations and bonfires, and a disgraceful scene of drunkenness and excess unprecedented.—Offended justice calls aloud for the insurgents to be brought to the bar, without delay, so that his Majesty's colony may be freed from anarchy, and their fate be a lesson to future times.

HENRY JAMES WASHINGTON.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

City Address relative to the Lisbon Convention.—Wednesday, Oct. 12, His Majesty arrived at the queen's house, from Windsor, and received the deputation from the city, when the following address and petition were read by lord Hawkesbury:

"*To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.*—The humble and dutiful address and petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled. — Most Gracious Sovereign, — We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, alderman, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, most humbly approach your majesty, with renewed assurances of attachment to your majesty's most sacred person and government, and veneration for the free principles of the British constitution; to express to your majesty our grief and astonishment, at the extraordinary and disgraceful Convention lately entered into by the commander of the French army in Lisbon.—The circumstances attending this afflicting event cannot be contemplated by British minds without the most painful emotions, and all ranks of your majesty's subjects seem to have felt the utmost concern and indignation at a treaty so humiliating and degrading to this country and its allies. After a signal victory gained by the valour and discipline of British troops, by which the enemy appears to have been cut off from all means of succour or escape, we have the sad mortification of seeing the laurels so nobly acquired torn from the brows of our brave soldiers, and terms granted to the enemy disgraceful to the British name, and injurious to the best interests of the British nation.—Besides the restitution of the Russian fleet upon a definitive treaty of peace with that power, and the sending back to their country, with exchange, so large a number of Russian sailors, by this ignominious Convention, British fleets are to convey to France the French army and its plunder, where they will be at liberty immediately to recommence their active operations against us or our allies. The guarantee and safe conveyance of their plunder cannot but prove highly irritating to the pillaged inhabitants over whom they have tyrannized, and for whose deliverance and protection the British army was sent, and the full recognition of the title and dignity of emperor of France, while all mention of the government of Portugal is omitted, must be considered as highly disrespectful to the legitimate authority of that country.—We therefore humbly pray your majesty, in justice to the outraged feeling of a brave, injured, and indignant people, whose blood and treasure had been thus expended, as well as to retrieve the wounded honour of the country, and to remove from its character so foul a stain in the eyes of Europe, that your majesty will be graciously pleased immediately to institute such an inquiry into this dishonourable and unprecedented transaction, as will lead to the discovery and punishment of those by whose misconduct and incapacity the cause of the country and its allies has been so shamefully sacrificed.—We beg to assure your majesty of our unalterable fidelity and earnest desire to co-operate in every measure conducive to the peace, honour, and security of your majesty's dominions.—Signed by order of court—HENRY WOODTHORPE."

To which address and petition his majesty was graciously pleased to return the following answer;

"I am fully sensible of your loyalty and attachment to my person and government.

"I give credit to the motives which have dictated your petition and address, but I must remind you that it is inconsistent with the principles of British justice to pronounce judgment without previous investigation.

"I should have hoped that recent occurrences would have convinced you, that I am at all times ready to institute inquiries on occasions in which the character of the country, or the honour of my arms is concerned, and that the interposition of the city of London could not be necessary for inducing me to direct due inquiry to be made into a transaction, which has disappointed the hopes and expectations of the nation."

They were all very graciously received, and had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

The inhabitants of Westminster, as well as a variety of other places, both towns and counties, have voted addresses and petitions for the same purpose.

New Synagogue.—On Friday week, the new Jewish synagogue, in Seel street, Liverpool, was opened and consecrated for divine worship. The following were the ceremonies observed on that occasion:—The whole of the congregation, resident in town, assembled at three o'clock in the afternoon, soon after which, six of the elders entered the building, each having in his hand a scroll of the Hebrew law, covered with satin. They advanced in solemn time seven paces, under a rich canopy, supported by four of the most aged elders, where they remained whilst the reader chaunted psalm 118; then the six elders moved in slow procession seven times round the synagogue, during which time the reader chaunted psalms 24, 29, 13. The six scrolls of the law were then, in the most solemn manner, deposited in the ark of the altar; this done, the principal members made very liberal offerings for the support of

the building and of the Jewish poor. The following psalms were afterwards chaunted, viz. 84, 85, 33, 42, 43, 61, 65, 66, 68, 95, 109, 141, 150; and the whole concluded with reading and singing the Hebrew prayers composed for the occasion, by Mr. Bamber, of that town.

Financial State of the Country.—From the result of the quarterly accounts, which have lately been made up at the Exchequer, it appears, that in the quarter which ended Oct. 10, *the surplus of the Consolidated Fund* amounted to £2,714,000. This is the largest quarterly surplus of that fund that has yet been known. In the corresponding quarter of 1807, it amounted to £2,310,000; but as there is a sum to be deducted from this quarter, on account of the deficiency of the preceding quarter (the Consolidated Fund being loaded with the heaviest charge in the quarters ending 5th July and 5th January, on account of the consols in those periods), the following statement shews the actual surplus:

Surplus Oct. 10, 1807	£2,310,000	
Deduct deficiency July 5th to be made good		148,000
Surplus, applicable to public service		2,162,000
Surplus October 10, 1808	£2,714,000	
Deduct deficiency July 5th	406,000	
Surplus applicable		2,308,000

The surplus granted for service of 1807 (ending 5th April, 1808), was £3,750,000. For the present year, £3,500,000.

The War Taxes

Amounted in the quarter just ended to	£6,404,705	
Corresponding quarter of last year		6,179,673
Net produce of property tax paid into Exchequer in the year ended Oct. 10, 1808		11,851,000

New Naval Station.—The lord warden at the stannaries has lately been at Scilly, inspecting the harbours, with a view to its becoming a naval station. We have heard that the islands have been purchased for his royal highness the Prince of Wales, who, upon becoming lord of the wrecks there, will enjoy a considerable accession of revenue.—The present population of these islands, amount to 2120 males and females.

Navigable Canal. — The long projected plan of completing the inland navigation between the metropolis and the ports of Portsmouth and Southampton, by means of a junction of the Basingstoke canal with the river Itchen at Winchester, is now proceeding with every probability of success. The line (which is the same that was projected in 1796) commences at the Basingstoke wharf; so that the whole of that canal will now be navigable, and there will be ten miles less to form the junction than there would be by Alton and Farnham; besides that, the hill to be tunnelled through is little more than a third part as wide as Ropley hill.

Agriculture. — The Pembrokeshire agricultural society met lately at the White Hart inn, in Narbeth, to award premiums for the best bulls, heifers, sheep, and pigs bred in the county: the Rev. Thomas Bateman, in the chair. This excellent institution has greatly contributed to improve the native breed of cattle, &c. and from the spirited and liberal manner in which it is supported and conducted, much may yet be expected from it.

New Gaol at Durham.—The Bishop of Durham, with a munificence worthy of his exalted rank and character, has offered to give 2,000l. towards the erection of a new gaol and house of correction, at Durham, and little doubt is entertained that this desirable object will be accomplished.

Water Company at Carlisle.—At a late meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Carlisle, at which the Earl of Lonsdale, and many gentlemen of the first respectability, were present, a plan was submitted for conveying the water from the river Eden to a reservoir near the citadel, to be thence carried into the different streets, &c. by means of water-pipes, which met with the approbation of his lordship and the company present, and in less than half an hour near the sum of 3000l. was subscribed.

Agricultural Report.

Midland District.—The early sown wheat look well. Potatoes taken up, have turned out an abundant crop. The orchard produce rather partial, in low situations defective. Turnips bottom well, and bid fair for much winter keep. The lands in general wet, from the late heavy rains. (Should have told you that our rise of wheat was owing to certain strangers buying up all the flour in the country to the amount of several thousand sacks, as it was supposed, for government.) Coventry starving for want of the raw material. Birmingham alive, in prospect of a trade with Spain and Portugal, and in the manufactory of arms for the Patriots. Wool on the advance.

Suffolk.—Every thing green, such as clover, coleworts, turnips, ryes, look remarkable well; a great deal of wheat has been got into the ground in fine order; we set and drill generally. The late crops of wheat, are not so thin as was expected, yet they do not weigh so well as formerly. Barley and oats turn out a good produce, pease and beans average well. Potatoes a good crop, now busy in taking them up.—The rains cause the lands to work well.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER TO THE 20TH OF OCTOBER, 1808.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons.

The lady of Charles Streynshaw Collinson, Esq. of Sproughton Chantry.
The lady of Sir Wm. Brisco, Bart.
The lady of Sir H. Lushington, Bart.
In Grosvenor-place, the lady of Augustus Hamilton, Esq.
The lady of Mr. Serjeant Rough.
The lady of Walter Shairp, Esq. of Bedford-square.
The lady of the Hon. E. Stewart.
The lady of W. Deedes, Esq. M. P.

Of Daughters.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the lady of the Hon. W. Leveson Gower.
Lady Kinnaird.
The lady of John Trower, Esq. of Berkeley-square.
The lady of Major-general Loft, M. P.

MARRIAGES.

The Rev. Dr. Griffith, Master of University College, Oxford, to Miss Ironside, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Ironside, of Rothiemurchus, in Invernesshire.
The Rev. Montague Heblethwayte, B. D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, perpetual Curate of Flambro', in Yorkshire, and Vicar of Sunninghill, in Berkshire, to Miss Young, of Scarborough.
Richard Edensor Heathcote, Esq. of Longton-hall, in the county of Stafford, to Miss Emma Sophia, second daughter of the late Sir Nigel Gresley, Bart. of Drakelow-park, in Derbyshire.
Thomas Swale, Esq. of Little Barton Lodge, Suffolk, to Christian Sharpe, widow of George Sharpe, Esq. of the Views, Huntingdon, and one of the daughters of the late Sir Gilles Payne, Bart. of Tempsford-hall, Bedfordshire.
Morley Harrison, Esq. eldest son of the late Cornelius Harrison, Esq. of Stubb House, to Miss Margaret Hutchinson, youngest daughter of Francis Hutchinson, Esq. of Newsham, Yorkshire.
At Chester, Lord Charles Bentinck, son of the Duke of Portland, to Miss Seymour.
Major-general Burr, in the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Miss Mary Davis, of Chepstow.
The Rev. Charles Arnold, Vicar of Roydon, Essex, to Miss Buxton, of Leicester.
By special licence, at St. George's church, Hanover-square, Wm. A'Court, Esq. eldest son of Sir Wm. A'Court, Bart. of Heytesbury, Wilts, to Miss Maria Bouverie, second daughter of Lady Bridget Bouverie.
The Rev. H. Law, Vicar of Standon, Herts, to Miss Hibbert, daughter of Wm. Hibbert, Esq. of Clare-hall, Cheshire, and of Clapham, Surrey.
The Rev. W. Bennet, Vicar of Stone, in the Isle of Olney, to Miss E. Chaty, of Swalecliffe, Kent.
At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Capt. Joseph Thos. Johnson, of the 8th Madras native regiment, to Miss Katharine Ann, only daughter of the late John Thos. Page, Esq. of Woburn-place.
At Bedminster, near Bristol, in the midst of divine service, and in presence of a numerous congregation, James How, of Othery, aged 78, to Martha Wilcox, of Bath, aged 22. The bride instantly became a mother, grandmother, and great grandmother, to a numerous progeny.
Major Abernethie, of the Royal Marine Artillery, to Mrs. Wollett, of Brompton, in Kent.
John Lort Phillips, Esq. of Haverfordwest, to Miss A. Ilbert.
Major Wharton, of the 60th regiment, to Miss Sarah Slade, of George-street, Bath.
At Barham, the Hon. Robert Curzon, son of Viscount Curzon, to Miss Bishopp, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp.
Thomas Strickland Standish, Esq. of Standish Hall, Lancashire, to Miss Gatherine Gerard, of Garswood.
The Rev. John Hughes, Rector of North Tidworth, Wilts, to Miss Coxwell, of Ablington.
At Bath, Archdeacon Phillot, to the Right Hon. Lady A. St. Lawrence.
Major Smith, late of the 14th light dragoons, to Miss E. Coles, of Exeter.
J. K. Douglas, Esq. second son of Brigadier-general Douglas, to Miss Willan, daughter of T. Willan, Esq. of Mary-la-bonne Park.

DEATHS.

At Mount Tiviot, John Elliot, Esq. Admiral of the Red.
Aged 77, the Rev. George Thompson, of Hull, Vicar of Wawne, Curate of Sutton and Drypool, and 41 years Chaplain to the Trinity House, Hull.
At Woolbeding, Sussex, the Rev. Charles Williams, aged 64, Rector of the parishes of Woolbeding and Kingstone-by-Sea.
At Blackrock, near Dublin, aged 13, Lady Caroline Gore, daughter to the Earl of Arran, and half-sister to the Marchioness of Abercorn.
At New Hall, Ashton, Lancashire, after a short illness, Anna Maria Gerard, lady of Sir Wm. Gerard, Bart. aged 31.
Mr. R. Porson, Greek Professor in the University of Cambridge, and Upper Librarian to the London Institution.
In Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of Colonel Fyers.
At Taunton, the lady of Major Goldsworthy.
At Littletown, in Scotland, Andrew Allan, farmer, aged 94.
The lady of Major Blewitt, of Lantarnam Abbey, Monmouthshire.
At Weedon Lodge, Bucks, the lady of Capt. Humphreys, R. N.
The Right Hon. Lady Alice Vernon, Countess of Shipbrooke, Viscountess Orwell, and Baroness Orwell.
At Glenkin, Argyleshire, in the 90th year of his age, Thomas Harkness, Esq. of Clachaig. Mr. Harkness was thrice married, and has left behind him 14 children, 37 grandchildren, and 16 great grandchildren; in all, 67 descendants now living. He had the merit of being the first who introduced the present system of sheep-grazing into Cowal.

At Rochampton, Miss A. K. Markham, sixth daughter of the late Archbishop of York.

At Dublin, R. Scott, Esq. Professor of Botany, &c.

In the 57th year of his age, at Wickham, Sir John Chichester, Bart. of Youlton, Devon.

In the 83d year of her age, at York, Mrs. Mary Hoyes, a maiden lady, sister of the late Colonel Robert Hoyes, and niece of the late Dr. Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Katharine Maria, lady of the Hon. Wm. Leveson Gower, and heiress of the late Sir John Gresham, Bart. of Titsey-place, in Surrey.

At his cottage on the river Ex, John Sheldon, Esq. F.R.S. Lecturer of Anatomy at the Royal Academy, Principal Surgeon of Exeter Hospital, &c.

In his 60th year, Mr. Wm. Downes, surgeon, of Yarmouth. He has left donations of 200l. to each of the three following charitable institutions:—The Norfolk and Norwich Benevolent Medical Society; the Charity for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen in Norfolk; and the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

At Cromarty, in Scotland, Mrs. Allan, in the 99th year of her age.

At Berbice, Alex. Bruce Morris, Esq. of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

At Dublin, in his 83d year, Patrick Bride, Esq.

At Oxford, aged upwards of 90, Mrs. Isham, relict of the Rev. Eusebius Isham.

At Ligard, in Ireland, Roger O'Farrel, Esq. aged 88.

In Portland-place, the lady of General Fox, Lieut. Governor of Gibraltar.

In Hans-place, Sloane-street, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Cowell.

At Glasgow, Dr. James M'Nayr.

At Bow, the Rev. W. J. French, rector of Vange, in Essex.

At Dunbar, Major-general John Forbes, late in the Hon. East-India Company's service.

At West Ham, Dr. James Anderson, of Mounie, in the county of Aberdeen.

At Ballycann, near Dumbro, Mr. R. Smith, aged 95.

At Cork, Joshua Clibborn, M.D.

At Brompton, the lady of Major General John Manners Kerr.

The lady of E Auston, Esq. of Godmersham Park.

ERRATUM *in the List of Deaths for last Month.*

For *Lord* Wm. Russell, read *Lady* Wm. Russell.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

STAFF, &c. IN 1808.

OCTOBER 8.—*Brevet.*—Capt. J. J. Dunkin, of the 18th foot, to be major in the army.

Garrison.—Capt. Wm. Stewart, of the 5th Royal Veteran Battalion, to be town-major of Alderney, vice Hamill, deceased.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

Sept. 27.—Rev C. Philipps, M. A. Vicar of Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, and Scholar of Jesus coll. was elected Fell. of that society.

Sept. 28.—Rev. J. Evans, M. A. Chaplain of his Majesty's ship Aboukir, and Scholar of Jesus coll., was elected Fell. of that society.

Oct. 7.—Rev. J. Parsons, D. D. Master of Balliol coll., having been previously nominated by the Duke of Portland, Chancellor of the University, to be his Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing year, was, in full convocation, invested with that office. After which the Vice-Chancellor nominated his Pro-Vice-Chancellors, viz. Rev. M. Marlow, D. D. President of St. John' coll.; Rev. W. Landon, D. D. Provost of Worcester coll.; Rev. D. Hughes, D.D. Principal of Jesus coll.; and Rev. J. Cole, D.D. Rector of Exeter coll.

Congregations will be holden for the purpose of granting Graces, and conferring Degrees, on the following days in the ensuing term, viz.—Oct. Monday, 10, and Thursday, 20; Nov. Thursday, 3, and Thursday, 17; Dec. Thursday, 1, and Saturday, 17.

—— 10.—First day of Michaelmas Term, Rev. J. Salter and J. Williams, of Exeter coll.; Rev. J. Collins, of Jesus coll.; Rev. J. Rowland Berkeley, and Mr. G. V. Cox, of New coll.; and Rev. E. W. Grinfield, of Lincoln coll., B. A. admitted M.A.; Messrs. W. Fell, of Queen's; H. J. Parsons and F. Swan, of Magdalen, admitted B.A.

Cambridge.

The Latin declamation prize at Trinity coll., is this year adjudged to Mr. Musgrave.

Sept. 29.—Messrs. W. Bolland, J. Goodrich, J. Carr, and J. K. Miller, B.A. of Trinity coll., elected Fellows of that society.

Oct. 10.—The first day of Michaelmas Term, the following gentlemen were chosen officers of this university for the year ensuing:—Proctors, Rev. G. A. Browne, M. A. Trin. coll., Rev. G. D'Oyly, M. A. Bene't; Moderators, Rev. J. Brown, M.A. Trinity coll., Rev. G. D'Oyly, M.A. Bene't; Taxors, W. Hunt, Esq. M.A. King's, T. Starkie, Esq. M.A. Cath. hall; Scrutators, Rev. T. Alisopp, B.D. Emman, Rev. R. Woodhouse, M. A. Caius.

—— 11.—The following gentlemen were chosen of the Caput: the Vice-Chancellor, Rev. W. Pearce, D.D. Jesus coll. Divinity; Rev. J. Jowett, L.L.D. Trin. hall, Law; Sir I. Pennington, M.D. St. John's, Physic; Rev. T. Veasey, B.D. Pet. Sen. Non Regent; Rev. G. Renouard, M.A. Sidney, Sen. Regent.

There will be congregations on the following days of the present term, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon: Monday, Oct. 31; Wednesday, Nov. 16; Thursday, Dec. 1 and 15.

Sept. 24.—The following gentlemen were ordained Priests at Canterbury, by the Archbishop: Rev. J. Williamson, Clare hall, Camb.; Rev. G. Rashleigh, Oriel coll., Oxf.; Rev. B. Burgess, Exeter coll., Oxford.

On the same day an ordination was held at the cathedral by the Bishop of Lincoln, when the following gentlemen received orders: Deacons, H. Atlay, B.A. Fell. of St. John's, Camb.; D. J. Burdett, B.A. Jesus coll. do.; R. W. Vevers, B.A. Trinity coll. do.; E. W. Grinfield, B.A. Lincoln coll. Oxf.; E. Sandys, B.A. St. John's, do.—Priests, E. T. M. Phillips, M.A. Sidney, Camb., C. Brackenbury, B.A. Jesus, do.; J. Stockdale, B.A. Bene't, do.; G. Bonner, Emmanuel, do.

MEDICAL REPORT OF THE ENDEAVOUR SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,——The prevailing diseases of the last month,* which have been rather less in number than usual, may be thus arranged. The general effects of common cold, in coughs, &c. and more especially that confirmed state of it, consumption, scrophula, rheumatism, sore throat; also cases of blindness, intended suicide; and more especially those affections of the face, which have prevailed so much, as to entitle them to the appellation of endemic, and on which account I shall make them the subject of the present report.—I am, yours, &c.

New Kent Road, C. PEARS.
20th Oct. 1808.

That affection of the face, which has of late so much prevailed, and entitles it to present consideration, appears to have been endemic, or depending upon a particular state of the air, local situation, &c.† a very great number of persons have been affected by it, and suffered severely. Every passenger in the street must have observed its general influence, by the number of invalids obtruded upon their notice, with their head and face secured by additional bandages, clothing, &c. Many persons have supposed this attack to have arisen from rheumatism; others, from ague, &c. and even mumps, because they have been subject to similar attacks before, or because they were not sufficiently aware of the difference in the beginning of the attack. But as it was not in the usual way, from taking cold, but arose spontaneously, without any sufficiently apparent cause, it appears to have been peculiar in itself; and, as the first attack I witnessed was in myself, I may be allowed to have noticed its general effect. The first symptom found to attract the notice of the patient, has been a sense of rigidity about the angle or angles of the jaw, with a sense of pain and soreness in the glands, which are situated under the ear, together with an enlargement of them. The ear itself, partook of the general influence, and was also so extremely irritable, that the slightest touch gave it severe pain. The internal part of this organ had its natural and healthy function impeded by a partial degree of deafness, accompanied with a sensation of a thickened secretion of the serum. At the same time, an inspection of the organ proved that it was not so, and the introduction of the finger evinced that the whole internal surface, as far as it could be felt, was supplied, or rather filled with a very thin, and apparently, oily fluid, as if any greasy substance had been applied to the part. There was also this other peculiarity, that a constant sense of itching and soreness prevailed; so that when the first was allayed by scratching, a very severe, acute, and continued smarting was induced, and continued for some time. As the disease advanced, sudden and violent spasmodic pains affected the side of the head, increasing in severity and frequency, as the disease increased. Sometimes a swelling of the whole side of the face was produced spontaneously, but without producing that relief which it generally does. External applications of the common kind, with warmth, produced no good effect; and while the disease was so entirely local, as to be completely confined to the side or sides of the head, and without confining the patient, it differed so much from a common cold, as to resist all the common family remedies, and also to be totally unaccompanied by fever. On all these accounts therefore, it appears to have been essentially different from a common cold, in its cause, mode of attack, increase, continuance (for many persons have suffered it several weeks), and resistance to those common family remedies, which are so generally successful, and therefore generally employed in those cases, that it was peculiar in itself, and therefore entitled to the appellation of *an* ENDEMIC *of the spasmodic kind.* The remedies found to be the most useful in removing the complaint, were very strong stimulating liniments; that which I always employed with success, was composed thus: of eau de luce, and tincture of opium, each half an ounce; olive oil, two ounces; to be well rubbed into the part affected, and applied on flannel two or three times a day, so as to induce a considerable degree of redness, but adding more oil, if too strong. If this did not entirely remove the complaint in two or three days, a blister was applied behind the ear, and kept open for a few days. When both sides of the face were affected, a blister was ordered behind each ear, or a larger one in the nape of the neck, as high up as the hair would allow. The majority of cases were removed by the liniment only; even in those which were accompanied with a difficulty of opening the jaw, and which, for the time, was the same as what is called a locked jaw, as the mouth could not be opened, and a difficulty of swallowing was induced. In some cases, the internal parts of the mouth were so affected, and the softer palate, (or projecting part, which hangs down from the upper part of the mouth, over the root of the tongue,) so relaxed, as to require the inhaling of the vapour, or steam of hot vinegar from the spout of a teapot, and when the mouth could be sufficiently opened, the use of an astringent gargle; but in no case was it necessary to act upon the bowels beyond what would keep them regular. After recovery, great care should be taken to prevent a relapse, which may happen. As the complaint still continues to prevail, it is presumed that the foregoing observations may be of some use in those families where it either does or may exist.

* The weather has been very changeable, much rain and wind, the latter extremely violent; occasionally, the mornings have been fine, and what is called sunny, with wet or rainy evenings and nights. The thermometer has varied from 43 to 52, at a north window, *i. e.* from 10 to 11 deg. below one in a southern shaded aspect. The barometer from 29 : 3 : 8 to 30 : 0 : 10.

† See the last report on the endemic bowel complaints, in the No. for October, p. 166.—To note (‡) p. 198, add, Dr. Nisbet, in his Clinical Guide, p. 83, says, it will kill in less than 24 hours; and recommends, as usual, plentiful dilution!! The Spaniards, he adds, cure it by plentiful draughts of cold water; and that elixir of vitriol, is received as a specific here by some. This I have neither seen nor known tried.

Bankrupts and Certificates, between September 27 and October 22, 1808, with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Tovey, E. North Bradley, Wilts, clothier.

BANKRUPTS.

Adams, T. Lancaster, merchant. *Att.* Blakelock and Makinson, Elm Court, Temple.

Ainsworth, W. Cheetham, Manchester, innkeeper. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.

Alderson, R. Caldewgate, Carlisle, dyer. *Att.* Mounsey, Carlisle.

Barber, J. Sparrow Corner, Minories, corn-chandler. *Att.* Shepherd, Hyde Street, Bloomsbury.

Baster, J. late of the Strand, tailor. *Att.* Shelton, Sessions House, Old Bailey.

Bate, W. Exeter, haberdasher. *Att.* Williams and Brookes, Lincoln's Inn.

Belcher, J. Oxford, shoemaker. *Att.* Pugh, Bernard Street, Russel Square.

Breman, R. Threadneedle Street, factor. *Att.* Bousfield, Bouverie Street.

Brymer, J. King Street, Soho, taylor. *Att.* Vandercom and Comyn, Bush Lane, Cannon Street.

Burbridge, W. Moor's Yard, St. Martin's Lane, turner. *Att.* J. and W. Richardson, New Inn.

Carter, J. Sandwich, draper. *Att.* Gregson and Dixon, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street.

Christian, A. High Street, Mary-le-bonne, pawnbroker. *Att.* Turner, Edward Street.

Clayton, H. Redwalls, Lancashire, manufacturer. *Att.* Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's Inn.

Criswell, J. late of Painswick, Gloucester, clothier. *Att.* Chilton, Chancery Lane.

Davis, S. Upper St. Martin's Lane, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Howard, Jewry Street.

Dodgson, J. Occleston, T. and Charlesworth, J. Clayton, Lancashire, calico-printers. *Att.* Barrett and Wilkinson, Manchester.

Ellis, J. Liverpool, hat manufacturer. *Att.* Blakelock and Makinson, Temple.

Ennis, J. East Retford, Nottinghamshire, mercer. *Att.* Middlemore and Percy, Nottingham.

Field, C. Queen Street, Portsea, Hants, taylor. *Att.* Jones, Church Street, Covent Garden.

Fry, R. Lullington, Somerset, banker. *Att.* Willmott, Bradford.

Gaywood, W. Stockport, Chester, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Milne and Parry, Temple.

Glenton, W. Jermyn Street, taylor. *Att.* J. and W. Richardson, New Inn.

Hall, G. Queen Street, silk manufacturer. *Att.* Coote, Austin Friars.

Handcock, W. Marchmont Street, ironmonger. *Att.* Hunt, Surrey Street, Strand.

Harris, J. Rathbone Place, goldsmith. *Att.* Croft, Carey Street.

Hathaway, W. Shoe Lane, dealer in spirituous liquors. *Att.* Robinson, Charterhouse Square.

Hatt, W. Reading, boat-builder. *Att.* Maddock and Stevenson, Lincoln's Inn.

Head, F. Bury Saint Edmunds, baker. *Att.* Holmes, Bury Saint Edmunds.

Henley, T. Abbey Place, Bethnal Green Road, carpenter. *Att.* Lewis, Red Lion Square.

Herbert, R. B. Clare Court, Drury Lane, broker. *Att.* Dobbins, Furnival's Inn.

Hulbert, J. and J. Bath, cabinet makers.

Hull, I. Wharton, Warwickshire, jobber. *Att.* Messrs. Owen, Atherstone.

Humphreys, N. Shoreditch, linen draper. *Att.* Kibblewhite and Co. Gray's Inn Place.

Jones, H. Skinner Street, cheesemonger. *Att.* Willet, Annesley, and Son, Finsbury Square.

Jones, W. Great Portland Street, Portland Place, coachmaker. *Att.* Langley, Plumbtree Street, Bloomsbury.

Jullion, J. Blackman Street, Southwark, linen-draper. *Att.* Lee, Three Crowns Court, Southwark.

Knight, J. Nottingham, shoemaker. *Att.* Bigsby and Wells, Nottingham.

Lawson, W. Sunderland near the Sea, Durham, sail-maker. *Att.* Elstob, Catherine Court, Trinity Square.

Marchant, T. Bridgewater, bookseller. *Att.* Dean, Castle-Bailey, Bridgewater.

Millegan, R. Portsea, Southampton, brewer. *Att.* Smart and Thomas, Staple Inn.

Mordey, R. Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham, ship-owner. *Att.* Atcheson and Morgan, Great Winchester Street.

Molloy, T. Tokenhouse Yard, merchant. *Att.* Dawes, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street.

Naylor, T. jun. Liverpool, upholsterer. *Att.* Walworth, Liverpool.

Pearson, W. Old Painshaw, Durham, grocer. *Att.* Bacon, Southampton Street.

Perry, J. Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, broker. *Att.* Atkinson, Castle Street, Falcon Square.

Roberts, J. Dolefaur, Gwnna, Cardigan, horse dealer. *Att.* Meredith and Robbins, Lincoln's Inn.

Schindler, C. Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, merchant. *Att.* Rosser, Red Lion Square.

Scott, S. Cannon Street, factor. *Att.* Adams, Old Jewry.

Shaw, T. Shepherd's Green, Yorkshire, clothier. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.

Sinton, J. jun. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, miller. *Att.* Forster, Newcastle.

Smith, J. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.

Smith, W. G. Billingford, Norfolk, malster. *Att.* Tarrant, Chancery Lane.

Snowden, J. and Hodgson, J. Leeds, oil-merchants. *Att.* Lambert, Hatton Garden.

Steel, W. Steel, J. and Johnstone, C. Lancaster, linen-drapers. *Att.* Blanchard and Carr, Preston.

Tate, R. Manchester, grocer. *Att.* Harrison, Craven Street, Strand.

Trafford, J. Froddingham, Lincoln, beast jobber. *Att.* Leigh and Mason, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars.

Visick, W. Medhurst, Sussex, draper. *Att.* Russell, Lant Street, Southwark.

Wallbutt, C. Petworth, Sussex, milliner. *Att.* Ellis and Hale, Petworth.

Wetherherd, T. late of Liverpool, broker. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.

Wilks, C. Birmingham, stationer. *Att.* Simcox, Birmingham.

Wilmott, S. D. Dunster, Somerset, merchant. *Att.* Blake, Cook's Court, Carey Street.

CERTIFICATES.

J. Royle, Manchester, sadler.—R. Blakemore, Birmingham, tailor.—H. Jenner, Norwich, linen-draper.

C. Dawes, Huntingdon, sadler.—L. Lazarus, Brown's Buildings, slop seller.—W. Paine, Manchester, manufacturer.—N. Chandler, Fleet Market, butcher.—A. Harding, Bristol, haberdasher.—J. Ramer, Preston, Lancaster, cotton spinner.

J. Chadwick, Manchester, dyer.—W. Bryon, St. Mary-at-Hill, wine merchant.—J. Ricards, Colchester, draper.—J. Pickman, Deptford, malster.

W. Green, Liverpool, cutler.—A. Itter and J. Holding, Wentworth Street, Whitechapel, sugar-refiners.—J. Fuller, Yoxford, Suffolk, draper.—G. Barringer, jun. Brixton Causeway, Surrey, salesman.—J. Frankis, Hucclecote, Gloucester, dealer.—M. Jacobs, Portsea, slopseller.

J. Malden, Grafton Street, grocer.—C. Mears, Stockport, cheesemonger.—W. Walker, Chancery Lane, tailor.—W. Green, Vauxhall, dealer.—W. Croft and J. Manks, Hunslett, merchants.—H. Holdsworth, Schorey, Halifax, dealer.—H. Chambers, Warwick, innkeeper.—W. Marshall, Newark-upon-Trent, draper.

W. Pullen, Wells Row, Islington, butcher.—T. Bowles, and T. Williams, Kent Street, Southwark, grocers.—J. Thuillier, St. Leonard, Devon, cotton-manufacturer.—W. M. Russel, Vauxhall, Surrey, malster.—T. Topp, Manchester, cotton manufacturer.—P. F. Venault de Charmilly, Esq. Somerset Street, Portman Square, coal-merchant.—T. and N. Simpson, Northallerton, York, merchants.—N. Rowland, Greystoke Place, Petter Lane, insurance broker.—J. Anderson, Gracechurch Street, paper hanger.—W. Ingledew, Leeds, starch maker.

J. Young, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. — R. Stubbs, Leek, Staffordshire, butcher.—A. M'Craite, Lower Brook Street, wine-merchant.—J. J. Secretan, Winchester Street, insurance-broker.—S. Twanley, Eardington, Salop, iron-master.—G. Redford, Bedford, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.—W. Watson, Otford, Kent, miller.—W. Kelland, Exeter, currier.

J. Germaan, Aldermanbury, hosier.—H. Coleman, Mere, Wilts, butcher.—A. Colquhoun, High Street, Lambeth, yeast merchant.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, Oct. 20, 1808.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of one of the largest fleets from Jamaica that has entered our ports for many years past, under convoy of the Hunter sloop, capt. Colin Campbell. The Bristol and Liverpool ships reached their destination on the 12th inst. and the ships for London anchored in the Downs on Thursday morning last. The arrival of this large fleet, at so critical a season of the year, has afforded our West-India merchants and owners the highest satisfaction; and we trust that their cargoes are come to a tolerably good market.

To some merchants of the first respectability, connected particularly with the trade to Spain and Portugal, who had on Wednesday an interview with lord Bathurst on commercial business, the following important communication was made, namely: "That all articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of such countries and their colonies as are in amity with Great Britain may be imported either in British ships, or in ships belonging to those countries, and re-exported either directly to the countries in amity with us, or through the medium of free-ports, without payment of the duty imposed by the order in council act. This order to be retrospective, so far as extends to the time at which the countries alluded to have been declared in a state of amity."

Ministers have received and communicated to the merchants very important intelligence from Spain; which demonstrates the liberality of the Spanish governors to this country. In the course of our relation with Spain for a series of years, even when our connection with that country was most amicable, the importation of various articles from this country, particularly Manchester goods, hats, all kinds of hardware, &c. &c. was totally prohibited.

But it appears that an order has been issued in Spain permitting the importation of all articles of British growth or manufacture (except clothes made up, articles of wool, &c. perfectly finished) on the payment of a small duty, namely, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. This order specifically referred only to the ships in the port of Cadiz; but it is considered as the certain forerunner of a general decree from the supreme government to the same effect. Our woollen manufactures will certainly receive great improvement from our present friendly intercourse with Spain. It is affirmed that two thousand Spanish sheep were landed yesterday at Portsmouth from Gijon.

The following arrangement has been made respecting the commerce of this country with the Brazils, the necessary effect of which will be, that this kingdom will receive the merchandize of those colonies, by a direct communication, without the obstruction of the port of Lisbon as an intermediate mart. Ministers have come to the resolution of extending the Bonding and Warehousing Act to all goods the growth, produce and manufacture of colonies and countries in amity, imported either in British ships, or the ships of those colonies and countries, without being subject to the export duty under the order in council act.

Coffee.—By an act passed during the late session of parliament, to take place from October 10, the whole of the Custom-house duties on coffee are repealed, and the excise duties are reduced from 2*s.* 3d. to 7*d.* per lb. The object of this act, is to increase the home consumption of this production of the British colonies, the returns for which are made in all kinds of British manufactured goods; and at the same time to counteract the decrees of Buonaparte, who affects to persevere in his attempts to deprive us of every foreign market for our manufactures, and colonial produce. The best plantation coffee, nearly equal to Mocha, may now be retailed as low as 2*s.* 6d. per lb.

The extensive orders for all kinds of manufactured cotton goods at Manchester for Spain, Portugal, and the Brazils, &c. have caused considerable rise in the price of the raw material, or cotton wool, of nearly 10d. per lb. and it is likely to be still higher.

At Chester fair, which is held about Oct. 18—20, and has great influence on the markets, Irish linens of good quality sold pretty much at the usual prices; but inferior kinds advanced in price about 2d. per yard. Muslins and Manchester goods, in general, were rather higher, and looked forward to an advance; as they do generally throughout all their connections. Leather maintained its former prices.

The honourable the East-India Company have declared for sale on Monday Dec. 5, 1808, prompt 3d March 1809, 6,400,000 lbs. of Tea.

London Imports, from Sept. 25 *to Oct.* 25.

Hides, Brazil, No. 1900—Do. various, 46660, and 50 bales——Hemp, various, 1350 bundles——Flax, 176 do. ——Iron, 49250 bars——Rags, Irish, 109 bags—Do. various, 118—Cotton, Brazil, 178 bags—Do. Demerara, 9 bales—Do. St. Vincent, 29—Do. various, 5365——Skins, Calf, 1274 doz. and 1742 single—Goat, 2835 doz.—Lamb, 1804 No.—Kid, 26164—Seal, 28770—Beaver, 13788—Bear, 70—Badger, 18—Cat, 328—Deer, 285—Elk, 5—Fox, 1490 —Hare, 125—Leopard, 6—Martin, 551—Mink, 141—Musquash, 66—Otter, 803—Raccoon, 7—Swan, 132—Wolf, 10—Wolverene, 17——Corn, Wheat, 41 lasts—Beans, 104 —Oats, 575—Peas, 18 lasts, 240 bags——Wine, Port, 210 pipes—Madeira, 10—Spanish, 165—Various, 1006 pipes, 193 hhds.——Timber, 4857 pieces—Deals, 61210—Sugar, 1516 casks, 1194 chests, 41 serons——Coffee, 223 casks, 10178 bags, 64285 lbs.——Brandy, 210 punch. 200 pipes.——Gin 80 punch.——Rum, 110 pipes, 118 casks, 285 punch.——Tallow, 701 casks, 2525 bales, 437 serons——Butter, 2944 tons, 510 casks.

PRICE OF MEAT.*

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
Sept. 10	5s. 4d.	5s. 5d.	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
17	5 6	5 6	6 0	6 0	6 4
24	5 6	5 6	6 6	6 6	6 0
Oct. 1	5 4	5 6	6 4	6 6	6 0

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Sept. 10	4	4	4 8	5 0	6 4 5 4
17	4	4	4 8	5 4	6 4 5 4
24	4	0	4 8	6 0	6 4 5 4
Oct. 1	4	4	4 8	6 0	6 4 5 4

	St. James's.* Hay.	Straw.	Whitechapel.* Hay.	Straw.
Sept. 10	£6 15 0	£2 8 0	£6 6	£2 2 0
17	6 10 0	1 19 0	6 6	2 0 0
24	6 10 0	2 2 0	6 8	2 2 0
Oct. 1	5 5 0	1 13 0	5 0	1 14 0

PRICE OF HOPS.

Bags.		Pockets.	
Kent	£3 10 to £4 0	Kent	£3 4 to £4 4
Sussex	3 0 4 0	Sussex	3 0 3 14
Essex	3 0 4 10	Farn.	3 0 6 6

PRICE OF LEATHER.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	23d.
Dressing Hides	19
Crop Hides for cutting	23
Flat Ordinary	18
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen	32
Ditto, 50 to 70	39

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lb.

Soap, yellow, 100s.; mottled, 110s.; curd, 116s.
Candles, per dozen, 13s. 6d.; moulds, 14s. 6d.

LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF WHEAT.

Sept. 10	6,395 quarters.	Average 82s.	9¾d.
17	3,751	85	0
24	8,458	84	9½
Oct. 1	4,798	93	6½

FLOUR.

Sept. 10	13,530 sacks.	Average 71s.	2½d.
17	19,399	76	6¼
24	14,126	82	5½
Oct. 1	7,649	83	10¾

PRICE OF BREAD.

	Peck Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quartern.
Sept. 10	4s. 5d.	2s. 2½d.	1s. 1¼d.
17	4 6	2 3	1 1½
24	4 10	2 5	1 2¼
Oct. 1	— —	— —	— —

Those marked thus * are taken at the highest price of the market.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us.	34-7	Cadiz, eff.	43
Ditto at sight	34	Bilboa	41
Rotterdam,	10-17	Palermo,	43
Hamburgh,	33	Leghorn	51½
Altona,	33	Genoa	47½
Paris, 1 day's date	22-16	Venice, eff.	52
Ditto, 2 us.	23	Naples	42
Bordeaux	23	Lisbon	68
Madrid, in paper	—	Oporto	70
Ditto, eff.	43	Dublin	per cent 10
Cadiz, in paper	—	Cork	11¼

Agio B. of Holland, 5¼ per cent.

COALS IN THE RIVER.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Sept. 10	47s. 0d. to 48s. 6d.	47s. 0d. to 51s. 6d.
17	47 6 48 9	47 6 52 0
24	46 6 —	45 6 51 9
Oct. 1	46 6 49 6	50 0 55 0

Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Sept.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon. 1 o'clock. 11 o'clock Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hydrom.	
21	51	63 53	30,30	40	Fair
22	51	67 57	,01	39	Fair
23	53	54 49	29,68	10	Rain
24	46	54 50	,95	54	Fair
25	50	56 54	30,04	15	Cloudy
26	48	63 57	29,99	43	Fair
27	47	57 44	,88	68	Fair
28	43	51 42	,55	47	Cloudy
29	39	46 40	,41	15	Rain
30	37	53 41	,55	29	Cloudy
Oct.					
1	40	51 42	,88	55	Fair
2	47	50 47	,65	10	Rain
3	49	56 47	30,04	12	Cloudy
4	45	57 52	,19	5	Rain
5	52	63 48	,12	45	Fair
6	49	62 47	,02	35	Fair
7	47	57 46	29,98	15	Cloudy
8	49	56 47	,95	10	Stormy
9	44	54 42	,78	21	Fair
10	46	56 46	,77	18	Cloudy
11	44	52 47	,82	16	Fair
12	45	53 40	,93	25	Fair
13	35	48 45	30,10	55	Fair
14	46	54 40	29,40	49	Stormy
15	40	46 46	,20	10	Stormy
16	44	47 43	,56	0	Rain
17	42	46 38	,57	39	Fair
18	36	52 41	,75	36	Fair
19	40	46 46	,50	39	Fair
20	44	52 41	,72	45	Fair

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in Oct. 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.

Leeds and Liverpool Canal, £182 per share, dividing £8 per cent per ann. nett.—Grand Junction, £127 to £128. per share, the last half yearly dividend was £2 nett.—Monmouthshire, £100.—Kennet and Avon, £20, shares at £3 and £3 10s. premium—Huddersfield, £19 each—Basingstoke, £21.—Scotch Mines £127 to £128, per cent.—Tavistock Meniral Canal at par—West-India Dock stock, £160 to £161. 10s. per cent. dividing £10 per cent. nett.—London Dock at £117 East India £125 dividing £5½ per cent.—Commercial Dock, £127—Globe Insurance £114.—Provident Institution, par to 10s. discount.

To Bengal, Madras, or China..... 6*l. per cent.*
Ditto out and home..... 12*l.*
Senegambia..... 10 *gs.*
Madeira..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Windward and Leeward Islands.... 10*gs.* ret. 5*l.*
Jamaica..... 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
South Whale-fishery and back.... 20 *gs.*
Un. States of America (Brit. ships) 10*gs.* ret. 5*l.*
Ditto (American ships)..... 6*gs.*
Malaga and places adjacent ..... 6*gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Salonica, Gallipoli, &c..... 20 *gs.* ret. 10*l.*
Lisbon and Oporto ..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Riga, Revel, Narva, or Petersburgh.. 5*gs.* ret 3*l.*
Brazil and South America ..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Carron, Leith, Perth, Aberdeen, Glasgow..... 1¼ *g.*
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Belfast, and Londonderry..... 3 *gs.*
Limerick, Galway, or Sligo..... 3 *gs.*
Portsm. Spith. Poole, or Isle of Wight.. 1¼ *gs.*
Weymouth, Exeter, Dartm. or Plym.... 1½ *gs.*
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverp. Whith. 2 *gs.*
Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, Newcastle, &c... 1¼ *gs.*
Alderney, Guernsey or Jersey..... 2*gs.*
Inverness, Shetland, Orkney Islands.... 1½ *gs.*
Jonningen (neutrals).....
Gottenburg, Christiana, &c..... 6*gs.* ret. 2*l.*
Musquito shore, Honduras, &c.. 12 *gs.* ret. 6*l.*
Newfoundland, Coast of Labridore . 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*

Cape G. H. or St. Helena (Comp. ships).... 4 *gs.*
Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Waterford, or Cork..... 2.
Gibraltar..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Madeira..... 5 *gs.* ret. 50*s.*
Jamaica or Leeward islands ..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Un. States of America (Brit. ships) 10gs. ret 5*l.*
Ditto..... (American ships)..... 6*gs.*

Dublin, Cork, Waterford, &c.

To London..... 4*gs.* ret. 2*l.*
Lisbon or Oporto..... 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
United States of America (Brit. ships) 10*gs.* ret. 5*l.*
Ditto..... (American ships)..... 6*gs.*
West Indies..... 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Liverpool or Chester ..... 1½ *gs.*
The Baltic to Yarmouth, Hull, &c.....
Bristol, Lancast. Dublin, &c. .....
Poole and *Dartm.—Exeter* and *Plym.* to Newfoundland..... 4 *gs.*
Newfoundland to Jamaica, and Leeward Islands ..... 25 *gs.*
To Lisbon or Oporto..... 10*gs.* ret. 5*l.*
To any one port in the U. Kingdom 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Jamaica to U. States of America.... 10*gs.*
To Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland, &c. 12 *gs.*
To any one port in the Unit. Kingd... 10*gs.* ret 5*l.*
Windw. and Leew. Isl. to Un. States of Am. 12 *gs.*
East Indies to London..... 6 *gs.*

Prices Current, October 20, 1808.

American pot-ash per cwt.	£4	0	0	to	0	0	0	Mahogany	ft.	0	1	2		0	2	4
Ditto pearl.....	3	10	0		4	0	0	Oak plank, Dantz.—last	£10	10	0	to	0	0	0	0
Barilla	2	10	0		3	0	0	Ditto American——			none					
Brandy, Coniac .... gal.	1	2	9		1	3	3	Oil, Lucca,—25 gal. jar		25	0	0		26	0	0
Ditto Spanish.....	0	19	6		0	19	9	Ditto spermaceti— ton		95	0	0		0	0	0
Camphire, refined ..lb.	0	7	2		0	7	6	Ditto whale ———		24	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto unrefined, cwt.	28	0	0		30	0	0	Ditto Florence, ½ chest		4	4	0		4	10	0
Cochineal, garbled ..lb.	1	5	6		1	9	6	Pitch, Stockholm,—cwt.		0	14	0		0	15	0
Ditto East-India.....	0	4	0		0	5	3	Quicksilver ———lb.		0	4	2		0	0	0
Coffee, fine ..... cwt.	4	0	0		5	17	0	Raisins, bloom ——cwt.				none				
Ditto ordinary	3	0	0		3	15	0	Rice, Carolina (new)		1	15	0		2	4	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	3	1		0	3	2	Ditto East-India ——				none				
Ditto Jamaica ..	0	2	6		0	2	8	Rum, Jamaica ——gal.		0	4	4		0	5	6
Ditto Smyrna ...	0	2	2		0	2	4	Ditto Leeward Islands		0	3	6		0	3	9
Ditto East-India	0	1	10		0	3	8	Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.		3	16	0		3	17	6
Currants, Zant.... cwt.	4	8	0		4	18	0	Shellack———————		3	10	0		7	10	0
Deals, Dantz .... piece	1	12	0		0	0	0	Silk, thrown, Italian—lb.		3	3	0		6	6	0
Ditto Petersburgh..H.	35	0	0		0	0	0	Silk, raw, Ditto ——		1	6	0		3	10	0
Ditto Stockholm ...	0	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto China——		1	11	0		1	18	0
Elephants' Teeth	20	0	0		32	0	0	Ditto Beng. novi		1	3	0		2	0	0
———Scrivelloes	14	0	0		20	0	0	Ditto Organzine		0	0	0		0	0	0
Flax, Riga.....ton	116	0	0		120	0	0	Sugar, Jamaica, &c. ——		3	10	0		3	13	0
Ditto Petersburgh		none						Ditto Lumps ———		4	11	0		5	5	0
Galls, Turkey .... cwt.	6	15	0		7	0	0	Ditto Single Loaves —		4	14	0		5	8	0
Geneva, Hollands.. gal.	1	1	6		1	2	0	Ditto Powder do. ——		4	16	0		5	15	0
Ditto English	0	14	6		0	0	0	Tallow, English ——cwt.		4	16	0		0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	10	0	0		12	0	0	Ditto Russia, white —		4	12	0		0	0	0
Ditto Sandrach ..	8	0	0		9	0	0	Ditto———, yellow —		4	18	0		0	0	0
Ditto Tragacanth	26	0	0		27	10	0	Tar, Stockholm ——bar.		2	1	0		0	0	0
Ditto Seneca	5	0	0		5	5	0	Tin in blocks ——cwt.		6	5	0		0	0	0
Hemp, Riga.....ton	92	0	0		94	0	0	Tobacco, Maryl. ——lb.		0	0	9		0	1	6
Ditto Petersburgh	92	0	0		94	0	0	Ditto Virginia———		0	0	11		0	1	3
Indigo, Caracca .... lb.	0	5	3		0	10	9	Wax, Guinea ———cwt.		10	15	0		13	0	0
Ditto East-India	0	3	3		0	10	6	Whale-fins ———ton		12	0	0		50	0	0
Iron, British, bars, ton	18	0	0		0	0	0	Wine, Red port —pipe		90	0	0		96	0	0
Ditto Swedish	27	10	0		0	0	0	Ditto Lisbon ———		87	0	0		90	0	0
Ditto Norway	26	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Madeira ———		80	0	0		120	0	0
Ditto Archangel....	0	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Vidonia ———		75	0	0		78	0	0
Lead in pigs———fod.	38	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Calcavella ——		90	0	0		95	0	0
Ditto red ——— ton	39	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Sherry — butt		92	0	0		100	0	0
Ditto white———	54	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Mountain ——		75	0	0		80	0	0
Logwood chips ——ton	16	10	0		0	0	0	Ditto Claret——hogs.		70	0	0		90	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop—cwt.	4	8	0		5	5	0	Yarn, Mohair———	lb.	0	4	6		0	9	0

STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY, Oct. 1808.—Grand Total, 1121.

	Of the line.	50 to 44.	Frigates.	Sloops.	Gun-bgs.	Total.
In Commission	125	16	164	237	230	772
Building	60	—	15	22	6	103
In Ordinary.....	46	13	56	49	15	179

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th SEPTEMBER, to 20th OCTOBER, 1808.

	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Ommium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuit.	New Ditto.	3½ d. Exched. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Ommium.	Irish 5 per Cent.
Sept. 23			66⅝ 65⅞		98		2¼ d	65¾	7 7/8	—	par 2d	71⅝			3 p 2 d	£ s. d.	66⅝		
24			65⅞		97⅞		d		7 7/8		21d				1 d 3 p		66⅜		
26			65¼		97⅞		3d		7 7/8		21d				2 d 2 p		66		
27			65¼		97¾		d		7 7/8		12d				1 p 1d		66		
28			65⅛		97⅞		¼d		7 7/8		23d				1 p 1d		66⅛		
30			66¼		98		d		7/8		13 1d				par 2 p		66⅛		
Oct. 1			66⅛		98⅛		d		7/8		par 1d				2 4 p		66⅜		
3			66⅛		98⅛		d		7/8		1d 1p				2 5 p		66⅜		
4			66¼		98⅛		d		7/8		par 1d				4p par2p		66⅛		
5			66		98⅛		d		7/8	176¼	par 1d				3p 1dpar	21 15 0	66		
6			66		98⅛		d		7/8	176¼	par 1d				1 d 2 p	ditto	65⅞		
7			65¾		98⅛		3d		7/8	—	1d				1 d 2 ppar	ditto	66		
8			65⅞		98		3d		7/8	177¼	1d par				par 3p 1d 1p	ditto	66		
10	239		66		98⅛		d		7/8	—	par 1p				1 4 p	ditto	66⅛		
11			65⅞		98¼	18 ⅛	d		7/8	178	12p				2 5 p	ditto	66⅛		
12			66		98¼	19	3d		7/8	178¼	35p				4 7 p	ditto	66⅜		
13			66		98⅛	18	d		7/8	—	42p				5 7 p	ditto	66⅜		
14	233		65⅜		98⅛	18	3 2/3d		7/8	177¼	34p				5 7 p	ditto	66⅜		
15			65⅜		98⅛	18	¼d		7/8	—	34p				5 8 p	ditto	66⅜		
17			65⅛		98¼	—	d		7/8	180	45p				6 8 p	ditto	66⅛		
19	233		65¼		98¼	18 ⅛	d		7/8	179¾	34p				5 8 p	ditto	66⅛		
20	233½		65⅜		99	18 ⅛	1¼d		7/8	179¾	34p				5 8 p	ditto	66¼		

N.B. In the 3 per ct. consols the *highest* and *lowest* price of each day is given; in the other stocks the *highest* only.

VAN SOMMER, AND SONS, Stock and Discount Brokers, No. 36, Clements Lane, Lombard Street.